

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.15

up?
1994

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ APR 7 1926 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture



BRIDGEVILLE



NURSERIES

MYER & SON, PROPRIETORS
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.



FACSIMILE OF MEDAL AWARDED OUR NURSERIES BY THE AMERICAN
POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT THEIR MEETING IN BOSTON, 1873

Two Hundred acres in bearing fruits of
the old and new standard Varieties
at wholesale and retail

This is Our Drummer.

*"He is a Hustler, and works hard,
Day and night, for low wages."*

His railroad fare costs us but one cent a trip; his hotel and bar bills, nothing.

He will not bore you when you are busy, but waits patiently until you are ready to listen to him.



Practical Information for Use of Planters.



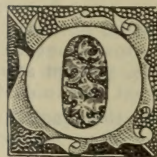
DISTANCES APART.

Standard Apples	30 feet each way.
Standard Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Apricots and Nectarines	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	16 to 18 feet each way.
Quinces	10 to 12 " "
Dwarf Pears, Cherries and Apples	8 to 10 " "
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 " "
Blackberries	4 to 6 " "
Strawberries	1 to 3 " "

Number of Trees on an Acre when Planted at Stated Distances.

30 feet apart each way	49	8 feet apart each way	681
25 " " "	69	6 " " "	1,210
20 " " "	109	5 " " "	1,742
18 " " "	135	4 " " "	2,722
15 " " "	194	3 " " "	4,840
12 " " "	302	2 " " "	10,890
10 " " "	437	1 " " "	43,560

Advice and Terms.



OUR AMBITION is to do an honorable and clean business, satisfactory alike to us and to our customers. On this point we may be a little old-fashioned; anyway, we shall ceaselessly endeavor to maintain a reputation for fairness, integrity and trustworthiness. Such a reputation in the past has enabled us to win the confidence and esteem of increased thousands of customers, who send us their orders year after year, not only because our prices are as low as any for an equal quality of stock, but because they realize that it is incalculably more important to get good trees than to make a small saving in the first cost.

Reputation is nowhere of so inestimable value as in the nursery business, and the buyer of Nursery Stock who does not consider this will reap disappointment; will be taught by his own experience what he ought to have learned from the experience of others.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth, but when a nurseryman once gains the confidence of his customers there is no line of trade where a firm's customers will so quickly respond to the offers made to them, or be so slow in turning away to other firms. We thank our customers earnestly for the confidence given us, and assure them we shall strive to continue worthy of their trust.

We aim to conduct the nursery business on liberal principles. And we like always to do any favors our customers ask. Friction is what impedes business. Life is too brief to encumber commercial transactions with a score of unnecessary conditions.

We sell direct, without the aid of tree dealers or middlemen.

A life-time of energy and experience has been spent, not only to acquire, but, in our turn, to impart exact information about trees and fruits. Our policy is to dispense with premiums, pictures, chromos, etc., and to give the buyer good stock at a fair price; and our aim is not so much to make tempting prices alone, as to furnish the best stock for the money.

No Agents. Please notice that we have no agent to call upon you and solicit your order. This book which you hold in your hand is our agent, and our sole solicitor. If you feel disposed to favor us with an order for trees, you are expected to turn to our order sheet, attached hereto, fill it out and mail it to us. Notice our guarantee on another page that our stock is true to name.

A Good and Permanent Nursery, annually distributing its products to all parts of this country in fair and free competition with every one furnishing a product of like quality, has for years been our ideal. We will not undertake to say that this long cherished ideal is fully realized; perfection rarely is. But an evidence of some measure of success, as well as a prophecy of the future of our nursery, is found in the fact that the business of the past nursery year shows an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the preceding year's hitherto unequalled record.

With a Large Nursery business and Large Orchard interests, our aim has been to build for the future rather than try to squeeze out the most money each year in the way of dividends. Hence, we have kept re-investing our money in the business. It has been running over a quarter of a century. We are in it to stay—not alone for profit, but because we love it. It is our life work. Success in it means to us far more than mere money making. We hope to contribute to the happiness and welfare of every one with whom we have dealings.

For the Phenomenal Success attendant upon our efforts to supply the best stock at moderate prices, we cannot thank our customers too much. We spare no pains or expense to grow high-grade stock. We are content to sell at a small profit. We give careful attention and continuous study to perfecting every detail. Another reason why our business has grown to such proportions is because we conduct it on broad, liberal and systematic business principles.

No doubt you can find nurserymen who will offer you trees cheaper, but we are equally certain that you will find a corresponding difference in quality. We shall always give our customers the lowest prices consistent with first-class stock.

Doesn't an output of millions of trees yearly tell a plain story of production at small cost, low prices and just and liberal dealings?

Don't think, on the other hand, because we will sell you a tree or a vine for a third

or a half what some others ask, that they are not good. Trees offer great opportunities for cheapening out of sight. **Our fixed aim: quality first; next, reduce the price.**

Note our prices, assortments, advantages, facilities, etc. Anticipating a large demand, which the past year's business still further emphasizes, we greatly extended our propagation, and believe that we are to-day in a better position to supply a complete line of stock in quantity than ever before.

A trial order, we respectfully solicit if we have not yet had the pleasure of doing business with you, and we venture to believe it will lead to further business, to our mutual benefit. If zeal and restless energy count; if **quality, reasonable prices, prompt attention**—if you are particular about any of these points, try us and see what we can do.

A good place to buy. Let us suggest that in deciding where to buy, this **quality** question should be well pondered—also several other important considerations which will doubtless occur to you. We spend a great deal of money upon our growing trees which might be saved if we could persuade ourselves that rough, neglected, uncultivated and unpruned stock is **"just as good"** for the buyer, and for our reputation as nurserymen. For instance, we should spend no money for "snagging" or heeling off the snags left on budded trees so that they will grow over smoothly, nor bother to have our one-year pear and other trees topped exactly with the proper slope just above the bud, so there will be no snag left. In growing cheap trees this work is done by ignorant field hands with shears, who make square cuts and pay no attention to where the terminal bud may be left. Thus the tree has not only a rough snag where topped, but also the far more serious dead snag left at the union, to die back and disease the whole tree. But these are only a few of the vital differences between genuine nurserymen-like products, and the stock raised by ignorant tree-butchers, who ruin vast quantities of cheap (?) trees.

Would you not prefer, when buying nursery stock, to deal with practical fruit growers and practical nurserymen? Are not men who have large orchards of their own most likely to know which are the best varieties? Many men engaged in the business have not a single specimen on their grounds, much less an orchard. Some do not even grow a small part of the stock they sell. A comfortable office in the city, a taking advertisement in the horticultural papers and a gorgeous catalogue of fruits and plants they never saw grow, and could not recognize if they did, comprise their outfit.

"Benefits Forgotten?" There are kinds of business in which a man acquires wealth by injuring, or at least not benefiting, his neighbor; but the accompanying enclosures treat of some of the benefits which the nursery business has done and is doing mankind. To extend the sphere of its beneficence is to do good unto your neighbor, to add to its prosperity is to promote your own. May we ask of you to send us the names of such of your friends and neighbors as you would like to have receive our Catalogue.

This one thing we do. Our life-long study has been to acquire exact information about trees and fruits. We are not seedsmen, not florists; we devote our energies exclusively to the production of stock belonging strictly to the nursery line—and the kinds are many and various indeed!

By every Improvement which experience can suggest or earnest labor and wide research discover, as well as by an unfeigned interest in the welfare of our customers, do we aim to maintain and add to the great nursery business, which, though "a plant of slow growth," has, during **thirty years**, attained stupendous proportions.

New Fruits we have made a specialty for many years. The new sorts we offer have been selected with great care. Mere goodness, it seems to us, is not a sufficient recommendation. Before we think a novelty worth propagating we want to be sure that it is better in some one point at least, or for some special purpose, than others already in cultivation. We have discarded many sorts which are inferior to similar kinds that are retained. We grow many new sorts, several of which are fine and promising.

Old Fruits, however, receive the greatest attention—leading, well-known sorts; and while we grow a large collection of varieties, our constant aim is to abridge rather than to enlarge our lists, and to this end, in addition to the new sorts of most promise, we grow only the varieties known to succeed best—not in one particular section alone, but in the various divisions of this great country, into all parts of which our trade extends. Hence, a comparatively small list of sorts, selected with reference to each locality, will prove of greatest value to the planter.

Orchards are a chief part of our work, and we spend a vast deal of time and money on this important adjunct to the nursery business. We believe nurserymen should practice what they preach—teach others to plant orchards by planting themselves.

Shipping Season. In the spring, we usually begin digging March 1. The spring planting season is not regulated by any particular day or month, nor by the state of vege-

tation where the planting is to be done, but by the condition of the trees when received ; parties south of us receive our trees some weeks after their season has opened, yet when planted they give entire satisfaction.

Our Business is to know our business ; have not learned it all. Yet what we have learned could not be acquired without such an experience as we have been through. All our knowledge is yours if you write for it. Ask us anything about trees, and we will advise you honestly—and be happy to do it ; but kindly remember that we are especially busy in packing season, therefore, please be brief, particularly during March and April, October and November.

Correspondence is invited from all who are interested in planting, either in large or small quantities.

Look Out. Honest competition is all right. But every line of business is hampered by unprincipled competition. Good stock always finds buyers at a fair price ; rubbish has to be offered at a tempting price, for it has no merit but cheapness (?), and it is not always cheap. Some planters look only at the **apparent** cost, and frequently lose much more than they thought they were saving.


Terms, Etc.

1. This list abrogates previous quotations, except on orders already booked.

2. **Prices.** We believe that no business can be permanently successful except on a basis of mutual profit ; therefore we fix our prices at the lowest point consistent with supplying stock of unexcelled quality. We quote **cash prices**, from which there is **no discount**. We do not place them way up for the express purpose of grouping together "collections" and offering them at "half-price," offering premiums, etc., etc.

Special prices can often be made on larger lots than quoted, and on car loads ; but in no case will special quotations include **free packing**.

3. **Estimates.** It will rarely be necessary to forward a list for us to price ; besides, during the busy season making estimates consumes too much time, it being chiefly for the purpose of saving the time necessary to make special quotations that prices are printed.

 **Our guarantee** is accepted by railroads, and **prepayment** of freight is not required. We ship to all parts of this and to foreign countries with safety. Do not let distance prevent ordering. The weight of stock packed will be about as follows, per 100 : Extra Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach trees, 150 to 200 lbs. ; first-class, 100 lbs. ; medium, 75 lbs., etc.

4. **Freight or Express.** As a rule, shipment over 25 lbs. should go by freight. It is unnecessarily wasteful to express strong, vigorous, dormant nursery stock ; even Strawberry plants, with our packing, go safely by freight from October 15 until May 1. With very small trees and seedlings from beds, also tender greenhouse roses and plants, it is different ; but in this character of stock we do not care to deal.

5. **Mailing Nursery Stock** is entirely wrong, but to oblige far distant customers, who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small articles, not less in amount than \$2, will be sent by mail, post-paid, as follows : Fruit Trees, Nuts, etc., small size, 3 cts. per tree and \$3 per 100 additional. Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Currant, 1 year, 2 cts. each additional. Raspberry, Dewberry, Blackberry, 10 cts. per 10 additional. Strawberry, 20c. per 100 additional. Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., are too large to mail.

6. **To Clubs.** The cost of large orders is correspondingly less, and the advantage of forming clubs to obtain low rates is apparent. At the low rates we cannot undertake, for obvious reasons, to divide the stock into several lots for different persons ; but if this be insisted upon, each order must then be estimated separately. However, each variety is always tied by itself and securely labeled.

7. **Orders** for 10 and under 30, at the 10 rate ; for 30 and under 300, at the 100 rate ; for 300 or more at the 1,000 rate—if not less than 10 of a variety ; broken lots of less than 10 at the single rate ; and even our single rate is low.

Orders for items not named herein cannot be accepted. It is impossible to do everything and **do it well**. And our business is now so vast that we are cutting off all unimportant items.

Orders will be filled as long as we have the stock unsold, but in all cases are subject to previous sales. **Lost Orders.**—If you have sent us an order, and do not receive a reply within a reasonable time, write again. We acknowledge all orders, stating the amount found enclosed.

8. **Your Choice** of sorts always. And we much prefer that you name sorts desired. But if you so request, we will make selections, faithfully using our best judgment in your interest. Customers have often been disappointed because we have sent only half or two-thirds the quantity ordered, instead of making up with other good sorts, or with another size; and so, when orders cannot be filled to the letter, we exercise our judgment as to sending as nearly similar sorts as possible, or another size of the variety wanted. But this order, and all your orders, we are particularly anxious to fill to your entire satisfaction. Sometimes we are in doubt. We don't want to be, but do want to observe your wishes and strictly follow your instructions.

9. **Sizes** or grades are in some cases by height, in others by caliper; when graded by both caliper and height the caliper must govern, as the height then named is approximated.

10. **Shipping Instructions** please give explicitly. When no particular directions are given, we exercise our judgment; but in no case do we assume responsibility for safe delivery and condition of stock, accidents or delays in transportation; after a proper shipment by us, all articles are at the risk and expense of the purchaser. When loss or delay occurs, claim should be immediately made upon carriers.

11. **Terms—Cash**, or satisfactory security.

Credit. Observe, please, that we are not more anxious to "squeeze out every cent cash in advance" than to deal fairly with our customers; that we are not more concerned that they shall buy our trees "sight unseen" than we are to give them entire satisfaction. We are not afraid of our stock, and we know we can satisfy—aye, more, that we can thoroughly please—every reasonable and honest man. A vast business, in fact, the great bulk of the business of the country, is and must be largely done on credit. But the basis of such credit is **confidence**. Therefore, our friends will appreciate our position, and admit that, when they prefer to pay the bulk of their bills on arrival of stock, then we should be protected by satisfactory guarantee. We require at least one-fourth the price of the stock with order, the balance to be paid on delivery, except where the customers are well known to us or are favorably rated by the mercantile agencies. In such cases we will, with pleasure, give 20 to 30 days' credit; also on bankable note or on your banker's guarantee—anything, in fact, that will protect us.

On Small Orders it is better to send full amount always; better to send too much than not enough, as this often saves delay and correspondence. Any excess we return.

On Larger Orders remit about one-fourth amount, and the balance we C. O. D., either by freight or express. But to C. O. D. by express is a needless expense, for we can now ship by freight "**to Shipper's Order**," and you pay the balance when receiving the stock, with no extra cost, usually, except price of bank draft or express money order for returning amount.

12. **Mistakes.** We make them; so does every one. We will cheerfully correct them if you will write to us. Don't refuse trees. Try to write to us good-naturedly, but if you cannot, then write anyway. Do not complain to any one else, nor let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice that we may do, and faithfully promise **prompt** and **just** treatment of all claims presented.

13. **Guaranty.** We use the utmost care to prevent mistakes, but we sell our stock with the express understanding that should a mistake occur, and any prove untrue to label, we will, upon proper proof, refund the money paid or refill the order free, but are not to be liable for any sum greater than originally received for said stock. Our reputation for just dealing, during a long career, is our chief guarantee to customers.

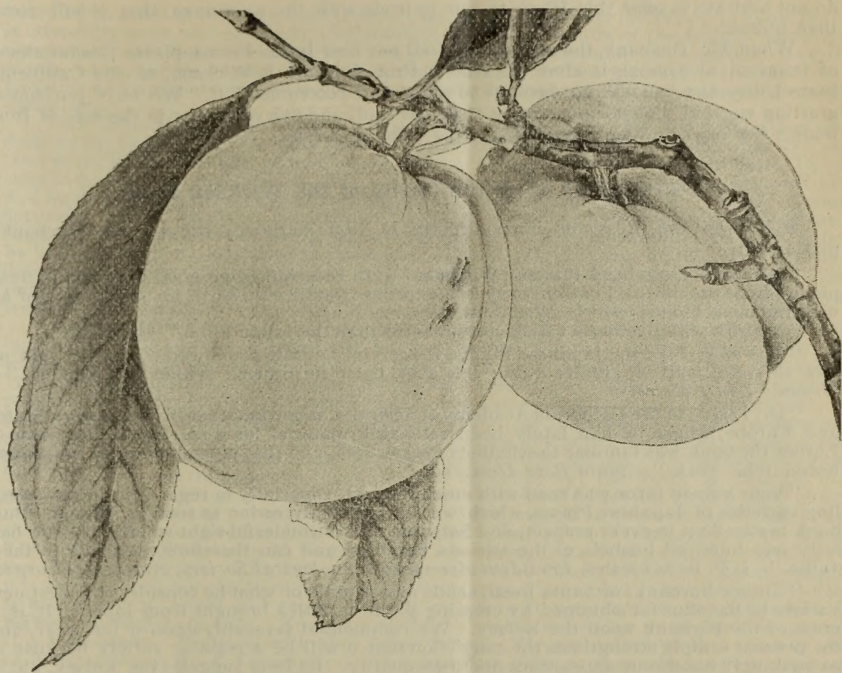
Free Packing. We bear all cost of packing—boxes, bales, moss, etc. In comparing these prices with other lists, please take into account not only quality, fine assortments, and the numerous other advantages we offer, but also this free packing—an **important** item, often amounting to \$2 per 100 or more for 4 to 5-foot trees.

Good Packing pays—pays our customers, pays us. All stock scientifically and carefully packed, and may be safely sent to any part of the world.

No Big Charges are paid by our customers for boxes and packing; we pack free!

Address

MYER & SON,
Bridgeville, Del.



NOVELTIES.

NEW CROSS-BRED PLUM, "WICKSON."

Kelsey × Burbank.

In describing the new cross-bred Plum, called "Wickson," Mr. Burbank says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities.

"The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit, which is well shown in the photo-engraving, is evenly distributed all over the tree, and from the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening it is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree.

"A year ago I was convinced that this was perhaps the best of all Japan Plums, and have yet no reason to change that opinion, only more than ever to admire the clean, sturdy, vigorous, upright growth of the trees, the pleasing light gray bark, the habit of ripening its wood hard to the very tip, its productiveness, and the rare beauty and keeping qualities of its fruit, both size and quality of which have much improved since removing from the original hedge-row. The form has changed to be more generally obconical. It will probably prove hardy in central New York, and perhaps much farther north. Ripens after 'Burbank' and before 'Satsuma.'

"I have been allowed to permanently name this fruit after my friend, Prof. Edward J. Wickson, of the California State University, and author of 'California Fruits and How to Grow Them.'"

The Wickson Plum is one of Mr. Burbank's twenty million new creations, and we do not hesitate to offer this Plum to our patrons with the assurance that it will more than please.

When Mr. Burbank, the originator of all our best Japan Plums, places this far ahead of them all, and names it after his friend, Prof. Edward J. Wickson, of the California State University, we will not hesitate to plant and recommend it. We have purchased grafting wood at the enormous price of \$2 per foot, and can now offer in the way of June buds a few trees at a very low price for so valuable a fruit.

Testimonials as to the Merits of the Wickson Plum.

Read what the press and horticulturists of high authority say of Mr. Burbank's productions:

"Your new cross-bred Plums, 'Wickson,' were received in as good order as if fresh picked from the trees. I can only say it is excellent, and would seem to be the best of all with Japanese blood."—S. D. WILLARD, *Geneva, N. Y.*

"No fruit will give more satisfactory returns than the Japan Plum."—J. H. HALE.

"The more I see the Japanese Plums, the more I become convinced of the fact that no tree or small fruit of greater value has ever been introduced within my memory."—*Green's Fruit Grower*.

"Dr. Eisen, of the California Academy of Sciences, remarked that in the Eastern States and Europe, where he had lately been collecting material for a new book, the name of Luther Burbank was familiar to scientists everywhere, and that unusual interest was manifested in his work."—*Santa Rosa Democrat*.

"Your valued favor was read with much interest, especially in regard to the new seedling varieties of Japanese Plums, which we shall certainly order as soon as offered. Burbank is excellent in every respect, and Satsuma was a wonderful sight when ripe. We had fully one hundred bushels of the various varieties, and can therefore speak as to their value."—J. P. BERCKMANS, *President American Pomological Society, Augusta, Georgia*.

"Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, sends us a sample of what he considers the best new variety he has thus far obtained by crossing plum varieties brought from Japan. It is a cross of the Burbank upon the Kelsey. We commented favorably upon it last year, and the present sample strengthens the conviction that it will be a popular variety because of its strikingly handsome appearance and high quality. Its form suggests the Kelsey, but it is more symmetrical—in fact it is almost pyriform, inverted of course, for the stem is attached where the eye of the pear is found. Carrying its semblance to a pear shape further, we can say that it is almost identical with an inverted Doyenne du Comice. The color develops from a deep cherry red down to a rich claret as the fruit becomes ripe. The coloring is uniform, and the fruit, from its firm shipping condition to its full ripeness, is even and handsome. In this respect it will be a great improvement on the Kelsey. The flesh is of amber tint, very juicy and translucent; the pit is small and shapely; the flavor is striking and agreeable. From all the points of the variety, we anticipate its popularity as a dessert fruit for sale to distant purchasers, as it seems to have notable keeping qualities."—*Pacific Rural Press*.

"Mr. Burbank, who never intentionally overpraises his grand productions, regards it (Wickson) as the best of the Japan Plums."—*Rural New-Yorker*.

"Luther Burbank has established a world-wide reputation for the excellence of his products."—*Santa Rosa Republican*.

"Burbank has the most wonderful collection of plants of new varieties in existence in America or Europe; he has made most marvelous improvements in blackberries and raspberries, and a vast number of lilies, roses, etc. He is doing a work no one has ever before attempted, and with wonderful results."—H. O. MEAD, in *Fitchburg (Mass.) Mail*.

"Luther Burbank, the greatest horticultural experimenter in America, if not in the world."—A. CRAWFORD, *Cuyahoga Falls, O.*

"Luther Burbank is devoting his life and fortune to the improvement of fruits and ornamental plants by seedling cultivation."—E. S. CARMAN, in *Rural New-Yorker*.

"Notable results are already accruing from the wonderfully extensive and devoted efforts which have been put forth for many years by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa. He has produced during the last twenty-five years something like twenty million hybrid and cross-bred seedling plants, and the endless labor and outlay bestowed in hybridizing, selecting, testing, etc., is now being more generally recognized, and some of the fruits and flowers originated by his labors are becoming household words wherever fruits and flowers are admired."—*Pacific Rural Press*.

"These Japan plums are certainly the coming fruit."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY, at *Western N. Y. Horticultural Meeting*.

Two New Plums by Luther Burbank.

"So far as we know, no man in the world is doing as much in the origination of new fruits and new ornamental plants as is Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa. Our readers have

heard of him and of his work from time to time, and they will be interested to know that it is advancing each year in extent, in elaborateness and in results of the highest value and uniqueness. He has worked in tree fruits, small fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, flowering plants, bulbs, garden vegetables, and in every department has given to horticulture new varieties which are recognized as new departures in the most unexpected and desirable directions.

"Mr. Burbank came to California about twenty years ago. He had before that won fame by the origination of the Burbank potato, which he brought from seed, when but sixteen years of age. At first he took up the general nursery business in Santa Rosa, but as soon as he accumulated sufficient means he withdrew from that line and embarked zealously and fearlessly upon his course as an originator of horticultural novelties. He had already secured a tract of rich land, excellently suited for his work of hybridizing, growth of seedlings and trial of the same, which, we believe, has never been equaled in extent or variety by any individual or institution in the world. The results of years of this work are now being made public, and nurserymen are securing Burbank's new varieties to head their public offerings. The work is unique, and in the line of fruit bids fair to make California as noted as the birthplace of new fruits as it now is as the home of the best of older origin.

"At this time we show our readers photo-engravings of two new Plums which Mr. Burbank holds to be his best creations to date. One was originally called 'Perfection,' but was this year rechristened 'Wickson,' in honor of Prof. Wickson, of the State University. We have been familiar with this plum for the last three years. It is a cross with Satsuma pollen upon Kelsey bloom. Its form suggests the Kelsey, but it is more symmetrical; in fact, for graceful outline there is no handsomer Plum. In ripening, the color develops from a deep cherry red down to a rich claret as full ripeness is attained. The color is solid and uniform, and in this respect is a vast improvement over the Kelsey. The flesh is of amber tint, very juicy and translucent; the pit is small and shapely; the flavor is striking and agreeable. The fruit, as we know by experience, has notable keeping quality, and letters from a large number of persons to whom it has been mailed in the east show that it has shipping qualities. Another fruit is fitly named 'Giant.' It is from seed of the Petite Prune d'Agen pollinated with English Pond's Seedling, or, as it is commonly called here, the Hungarian Prune. The fruit averages from one and one-half to two ounces in weight; it is sweeter and finer in texture than the Hungarian Prune, and larger also. The flesh is honey yellow, sweet and good. Experts to whom it was sent at the east speak in highest terms of its quality. The color of the fruit is dark crimson upon a yellow ground. It is a freestone. It ripens with the Petite Prune. We are informed that a box of the fruit was given to Mr. A. Crawford, of the Santa Rosa drier, to cure with his Petite Prunes, and the result was a dried prune handsomer than Petite and averaging less than thirty-five to the pound.

"We understand these two plums are to be distributed this year in the form of scions for grafting. We have taken them up at this time as two of Mr. Burbank's most striking successes. At other times we hope to show what he is doing in other fruits as well as in ornamental plants. Some of his most unique successes are in the latter line."—*Pacific Rural Press*.

Mr. Burbank's Statement.

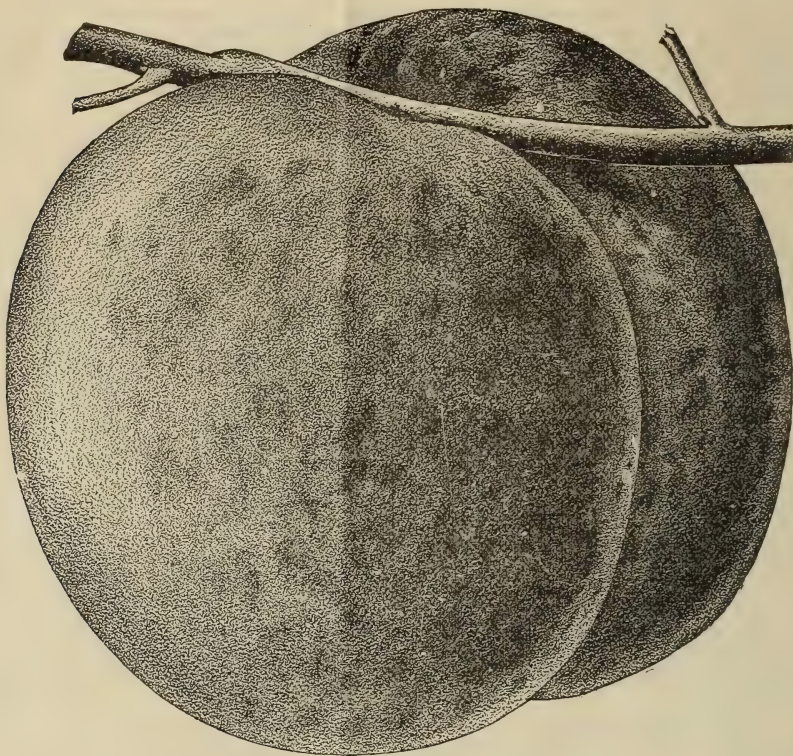
Mr. Burbank says regarding these new Plums: "The two new Plums briefly described originated on my experiment farms after many years of careful scientific experimenting in combining the best qualities of their respective classes in one fruit; how well this tedious labor has been performed the public now have an opportunity to decide.

"The stock and control of these new fruits was offered to the trade in 1893 and 1894, but, owing, perhaps, to the high value placed on them, were left on my hands. The inquires about them became so numerous and importunate that, having no time to attend to propagating or retailing trees, I reluctantly concluded to introduce them myself in the form of grafting wood. After so deciding I was offered the price I had asked for them by an eastern firm for their contral, but had then accepted orders for wood from all directions.

"Full well do I know, in introducing them at a time when the amount of grafting wood in existence is so limited (I have all the few trees of this variety on earth), that the profits will all be divided among purchasers and planters and the experience left for the originator, but two such valuable fruits should not longer be kept from the people.

"Many growers who know these fruits are preparing to regraft their entire orchards over to them as soon as wood enough can be obtained.

"I place no restrictions of any kind on their propagation and sale. Multiply and distribute them as fast as possible, and rest assured they will take the highest place with 'Satsuma,' 'Burbank,' 'Botan,' 'Abundance,' 'Gold,' 'Delaware,' 'Shipper,' 'Prolific,' 'Splendor,' 'Juicy,' 'Chabot,' 'Maru,' 'Long Fruit,' 'Hale,' 'Berckmans,' 'Late Blood,' 'October,' and other Asiatic, American, European and hybrid Plums, and the numerous nuts, quinces, berries, roses, vines, grasses, vegetables and flowers now before the public, which have been produced on and introduced from my experiment farms."

*Triumph Peach.*

TRIUMPH PEACH.

This new Peach originated in Georgia, the home of the Elberta, and we have no doubt that when known it will become as popular as that deserving variety. It has the advantage of Elberta in its season of ripening, coming at a time when there is no other good Peach. It is of large size, yellow flesh and beautiful, deep yellow color, of good quality, and ripens evenly to the pit; season with Alexander. With these characteristics it is the most valuable Peach at this time to the fruit growers of the country. The noted horticulturist, Chas. Downing, wrote in 1880: "A yellow freestone as large and handsome and early as Alexander would be worth a million dollars to the public." And here we have a Peach even better than he sought for.

June buds, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

ELDORADO BLACKBERRY.

Like many of our best fruits, Eldorado is an accidental seedling, and takes its name from the town near which it was found in Preble county, Ohio. It has been in cultivation twelve years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years. In every case they report it high above any other variety, and all agree that it has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. While it is of superior flavor and very large, the vines will also stand the winters of the far northwest without injury. The yield is enormous, the fruit being jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Its keeping quality is unsurpassed. Some berries brought to our office last summer were accidentally left for ten days after picking in a covered box. Upon testing them we found them in the best condition, and as sweet as when pulled. Summing up



Eldorado Blackberry.

its qualities, it is the most productive, hardiest (not being injured in Minnesota), of extra-fine quality, sweetest, without core, best keeper—a combination which has never before been attained in a Blackberry.

We have this berry now in fruiting this season, though at this writing only half-grown, but it is showing up so finely that we shall prepare to plant fifteen to twenty-five acres in the fall. We wish all of our patrons could see it when ripe.

Price, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

Intelligent Planters prefer young trees to any others; then why should some planters presume to know more about the proper size to plant **without** experience than Downing, Warder, Thomas, and other eminent horticulturists learned in a lifetime? We do not desire to keep trees—in our **nurseries**—till they should be in bearing.



The New "Logan" Raspberry-Blackberry.

THE NEW "LOGAN" RASPBERRY-BLACKBERRY.

This fine berry ripens with strawberries; earliest by a month. This is the novelty of novelties; a distinct cross between a raspberry and a blackberry. This berry in leaf and cane resembles the raspberry; the leaf, stem and canes are covered with fuzzy thorns, and not sharp or prominent enough to be prickly or objectionable. The color of fruit is bright crimson, the color of the most attractive red raspberry; in shape and size the berry is larger than the Kittatinny or Lawton blackberry. The originator claims that the berry is spicy in flavor, a handsome and choice table fruit, and valuable for canning, jams and jellies. It is a great and constant bearer. It is not hard at the core like many blackberries, and the seeds are very small. It carries well to market. It has been tested five years, and has proved a valuable acquisition, selling in the market at three times the price of the best strawberries. It does not compete with raspberries and blackberries, as it is so much earlier in ripening. It ripens with strawberries, far ahead of any blackberry or red raspberry.

The Logan is often an inch and a quarter long. It combines the flavor of a raspberry and a blackberry. The foliage is rust proof. Its hardiness has not been tested, therefore, we advise that it be covered the first winter. Plants will never be cheap, as it is not easily propagated. Greatest novelty ever offered.

Price, 50 cents each, by mail or express.

RUBUS SORBIFOLIUS (STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY).

A Japan variety of the raspberry or blackberry family little known in this country. From the description from our correspondent in Japan, upon whose high recommendation we have procured a stock of plants, it is of strong, robust, upright, spreading habit, similar to the Raspberry, hardy and productive of large, handsome, luscious fruits, resembling in size and form the strawberry; red in color, and of sprightly subacid, pleasant flavor; excellent for sauce or jam, or very good as a dessert fruit; ripening with the raspberry. That this novelty may be thoroughly tested, we have placed it at the moderate price given below.

Price, 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1, by mail, postpaid.

TWO NEW STRAWBERRIES.

It gives us great pleasure to offer to our patrons two new varieties of Strawberries that possess unusual and surpassing merit each in its respective place. These two berries—Ideal and Oriole—originated with Mr. J. W. Kerr, the well-known horticulturist and nurseryman, of Denton, Md. We know what these berries are, having seen them grow and fruit, and we are sure we cannot praise them too warmly for their just deserts. They are pre-eminent for combining in themselves in high degree all the qualities which go to make up a first-class market Strawberry—not a desirable quality is lacking. Hence we urge upon growers the importance of laying in a supply of plants of Ideal and Oriole. They are from good stock—Bubach crossed with Hoffman, combining the good qualities of both parents—and have won the warmest praise from all who have seen the plants grow and tasted the delicious fruit they bear. The names "Ideal" and "Oriole" were given to these superlatively fine berries by Prof. S. B. Heiges, the well-known U. S. Pomologist, who was asked to pass judgment on them and baptize them into the great family which they so well represent. The descriptions given below are from the introducer:

IDEAL (No. 11).

So named by Prof. Heiges. It is **Ideal** in every respect. In form no berry could be more perfect, and its uniformity is certainly remarkable. We know of no other berry so regular. In color it is just right; the same dark red that distinguishes the Wilson when it comes up right, as it rarely does now; flesh rich red all through as all

over; of a very high flavor, with a firmness without equal among berries of its large size. Calyx large and showy, and a strong staminate of productive habit and of robust, healthy growth. In foliage and growth of plants this variety strongly reminds us of Greenville (it would take a decided expert to tell them apart when growing); its fruit also resembles the Greenville in size and in quantity, though more regular and less pointed, with a season a full week earlier—about one picking ahead



Ideal (No. 11).

of Dayton. Nearer perfection, says Mr. Kerr, than any other variety in existence. "Ideal," says the pomologist, and he has hit the mark exactly.

ORIOLE (No. 16).

This is an extra early berry, ripening only two or three days behind Michel's Early, which leads the Strawberry season. It is also a large berry, the average measurement being an inch and a quarter across the berry and four inches around; no immense, overgrown specimens, and almost no small or unshapely berries among them. It is also a very productive variety, second to none in yield, and this, together with its beautiful, deep red color, with bright-colored seeds standing well out on the surface, and its firm, dark red flesh, with a rich, aromatic flavor distinctly its own, makes this the most desirable berry for its money value in market that we have ever seen. Blossom imperfect, with some stamens partially developed. It has not fruited apart from staminate sorts, but its great productiveness indicates to us that it is imperfect, as it is among this class that all the heavy bearers are found. No one at all interested in Strawberries can afford to let this variety go another year untried.

Prof. Heiges, U. S. Pomologist, describes it thus: "No. 16. Not entirely staminate. It might produce a perfect crop of fruit, but would advise planting some strong staminate variety with it. Very productive, and shows very little injury from the weevil;* prolongs its season of blooming and fruiting, a trait rendering it desirable for garden culture. Size large, flavor very similar to the Hautboy variety. Name Oriole."

*The strawberry weevil greatly injured the strawberry crop in that section this year.



JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

A Raspberry which ripens its fruit before Strawberries.

The earliest Raspberry known. The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen a month before Hansell, before strawberries, and before the earliest of the standard Raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; and all along the branches large, white, well-shaped blossoms are pendent; which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit. The history of this variety is as follows: "Some ten years ago I instructed my collector in Japan to hunt up the best wild Raspberries, Blackberries and Strawberries that could be found. Several curious species were received the next season, and among them a red and also a dingy yellow, unproductive variety of *Rubus palmatus*. One of these plants, though bearing only a few of the most worthless, tasteless, dingy yellow berries I have ever seen, was selected, solely on account of its unusual earliness, to cross with Cuthbert and other well-known Raspberries. Among the seedlings raised from this plant was this one, and, though no signs of the Cuthbert appear, yet it can hardly be doubted that Cuthbert pollen has effected some of the wonderful improvements to be seen in this new variety." The preceding is the description of Mr. Luther Burbank, the originator. A year ago it could be had only at \$5 per plant.

Price, strong plants, by mail, 60 cts. each, 2 for \$1.

APPLES.

20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100, except otherwise noted. Have a large stock of these, vigorous, smooth and well-rooted. Special rates when wanted per 1,000 or in larger quantities.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Starr,	Summer Pearmain,
Yellow Transparent,	Summer Queen,
Early Harvest,	William's Favorite,
Red Astrachan,	Carolina Red June,
Early Ripe,	Gravenstein,
Early Strawberry,	Early Colton,
Fanny,	Benoni,
Large Sweet Bough,	Mann,
Nyack Pippin,	Horse,
	Fourth of July.

FALL VARIETIES.

Talman Sweet,	Red Bietigheimer,
Maiden's Blush,	Grimes' Golden,
Fallawater,	Alexander,
Fameuse,	Wealthy,
Fall Pippin,	Yellow Bellflower,
Duchess of Oldenburg,	King.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Ben Davis,	The Black Twig,
Rome Beauty,	Royal Red,
Willow Twig,	Ubank,
Winesap,	Brewington Pippin,
Crawford,	Arkansas Black,
Nero,	Kinnard,
Salome,	Jonathan,
Gibbs,	Price's Sweet,
Gano,	Romanite,
Lankford Seedling,	York Imperial,
Lawver,	Newtown Pippin,
McIntosh Red,	Wolf River,
Shockley,	Lily of Kent,
Smith's Cider,	Stark,
Limber Twig,	Golden Sweet,
Smokehouse,	Missouri Pippin,
	Late Winter Pearmain.

List of Varieties, with Descriptions.

Fanny. Fruit large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; deep, rich crimson red, moderately sprinkled with light dots; flesh white, a little stained next the skin; tender, juicy, pleasant subacid, very good; core small. Tree a prolific bearer, bears alternate years. Begins to ripen about the time or just before the Red Astrachan is done; quite as showy and of much better quality, and the fruit keeps much longer after it is gathered than the Red Astrachan, and is the best known early market variety. 1-year-old, 25 cts.

Yellow Transparent. Fruit above medium size, yellow; valuable as an early variety for market, ripening a week to ten days in advance of the Early Harvest.

Early Harvest. Medium size, pale yellow; subacid flavor; productive.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; deep crimson; acid flavor; profitable for market.

Early Ripe. Pale yellow, with gray dots; size medium; subacid; good market sort.

Early Strawberry. Medium size; yellowish white, striped with red; productive.

William's Favorite. Large, oblong, rich and excellent; a moderate grower and good bearer; very highly esteemed in Massachusetts; a handsome dessert Apple.

Fourth of July. Medium size, oblate, red striped; subacid; early.

Large Sweet Bough. Light yellow, large size; sweet, rich; good for market and table use.

Summer Pearmain. Medium size; greenish, with deep red in the sun; flesh yellowish; crisp and aromatic.

Summer Queen. Large size; color deep yellow, striped with red; flesh rich, aromatic flavor.

Carolina Red June. (Red June.) Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; tree a good grower and an abundant bearer.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size; waxen yellow, with carmine cheek, beautiful; fine grained, juicy, excellent.

Fallawater. Very large; yellowish green; productive; valuable for market.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Size medium, striped with red, and of excellent quality; introduced from Russia.

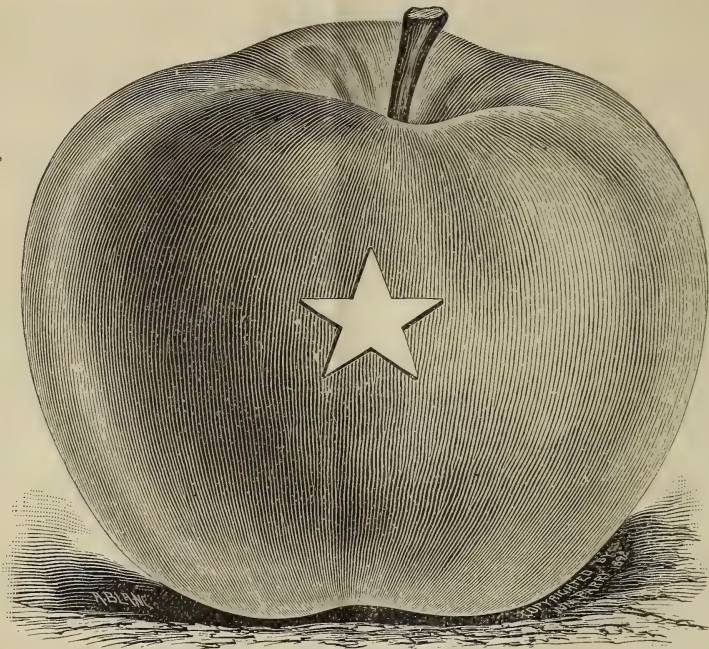
Grimes' Golden. Size medium, rich golden yellow; productive; an excellent keeper.

The Black Twig. Was first brought to notice by the marketmen of Lincoln county, Tenn., where it is supposed to have originated. It is one of the most valuable and profitable Apples for market grown. It resembles in every way the Winesap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but The Black Twig is the stronger grower, and makes a handsome tree in the nursery and orchard. To those who are aware of the value of the Winesap as a profitable market fruit, the only objection being to its size, will understand at once the great prize found in the advent of The Black Twig.

Rome Beauty. Large, striped with red; fine flavor and of good quality.

Smokehouse. Size medium to large; yellow, shaded with bright red and brown dots; productive and of good quality.

Ben Davis. Large, striped with red; subacid, good; very popular west and south.

*Starr Apple.*

APPLES, continued.

Limber Twig. Of North Carolina origin. Size above medium, color greenish-yellow, shaded with dull crimson and light dots; flesh subacid, with brisk flavor; good keeping qualities.

Winesap. Medium, oblong, dark red; flesh yellow, firm and crisp; productive and a desirable keeper.

Lankford Seedling. Large size, red; productive and long keeper; of excellent quality; originated in Kent county, Md.

Lawver. Originated in Platte county, Mo. Large; color a dark red; subacid; free, vigorous grower and productive; valuable long-keeping sort.

Gibbs. Medium to large; color white, shaded with brown; mild subacid flavor; valuable long-keeping properties. Originated in Kent county, Del. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

Mann. Medium to large; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid; tree hardy and an upright grower.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large, greenish white and striped with red; early bearer and reliable.

Gravenstein. A very large, striped, roundish Apple, of the finest quality; tree remarkably rapid, vigorous and erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall Apples.

Stark. Tree a No. 1 grower, upright and spreading; good bearer, and much valued as a late keeper and fine market sort; fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; good to best. January to June.

Starr. The original tree of this most valuable Apple was found on the grounds of Judge John Moore White, of Woodbury, N. J., which property afterwards came in possession of Mrs. Starr. The tree is a good grower, comes to fruiting young, and produces annually abundant crops. Fruit is very large, 11 to 12 inches around; showy, being pale green, frequently with handsome blush on sunny side; very early, being marketable first week in July, and will continue in good condition until September, being an excellent shipper for so early an Apple, having carried to California in good condition. Pleasant subacid; a very superior cooking and very good eating Apple. 1-year, 50 cts. each.

Should any responsible parties offer you stock at less than rates quoted by us, make out your list at their prices and, as our stock is very large, we will furnish at the same while our supply lasts.

APPLES, continued.

Glowing Coal. Remarkable in three important respects; viz., large size, great beauty and superb quality. Fruit is enormous in size, ordinary specimens weighing 16 to 20 ounces; one-half of each specimen bright glossy red, and the other half an intense scarlet. As they hang on the tree they may be seen for a long distance, appearing among the dense foliage like glowing coals. The flesh is of extra high quality, being of a rich yellow color, smooth, refined texture, and of a high, rich, sprightly, subacid flavor, fully equaling the Hubbardston Nonsuch or a well-ripened Newtown Pippin. The tree, like the Kieffer pear, is an early and heavy bearer as well as a strong grower. Season at Monmouth early in September. It is sure to become a most profitable variety for market, its great beauty, large size and high quality commanding for it quick sales at high prices, no matter how well the market may be supplied, and for the home orchard it should be included in all collections, no matter how small. First-class, 35 cts. each, 90 cts. per 3, \$3 per doz.; 1-year, 25 cts. each, 60 cts. per 3, \$2 per dozen.

Ruby Gem. As its name implies, it is an exceedingly beautiful Apple, but not so large as Glowing Coal. Is of good, medium size; in form almost as perfect as though moulded in wax, and of the most brilliant red imaginable all over. Flesh snowy white, tender, crisp, juicy, mild, subacid, and simply delicious. Tree even a stronger grower than Glowing Coal, with abundant foliage, and an enormous and early bearer. Exceedingly valuable either for market or family use. Season early autumn. First-class, 35 cts. each, 90 cts. per 3, \$3 per doz.; 1-year, 25 cts. each, 60 cts. per 3, \$2 per doz.

Fall Pippin. Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fameuse. (Snow Apple.) Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable northern sorts. November and December.

Haas. (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen.) Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, subacid, good. Tree vigorous, and very hardy; upright grower, with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Shockley. Medium to large; waxen yellow with blush; productive; good quality and fine keeper.

King. (King of Tompkins County.) A superb red Apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer.

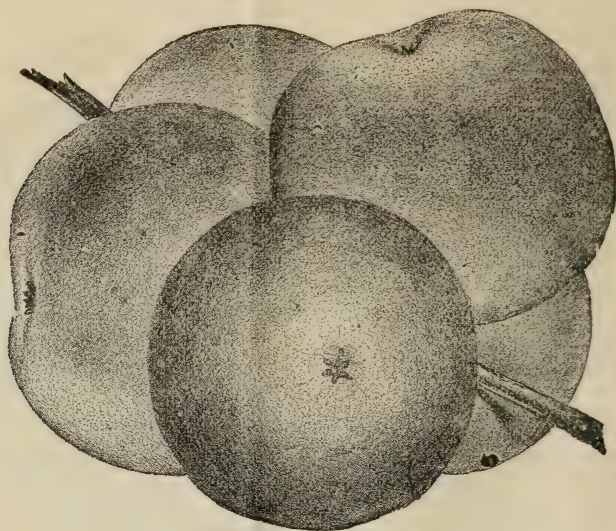
York Imperial. Medium to large; white, shaded with dark crimson; flesh firm, juicy subacid; very desirable.

Wealthy. Size medium, color bright red; quality excellent; tree productive and hardy.

Red Bietigheimer. A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large, roundish to conical; skin pale cream color ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest Apples, and worthy extensive cultivation.

McIntosh Red. Tree very hardy, long lived; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality for home or market. Fruit large; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark rich red or crimson. Flesh fine, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. November to February. This noble Apple is very hardy and very popular where its merits are known. Its great beauty sells it at a fancy price. It is recommended by leading pomologists, and should be in every collection. We charge no extra price for trees, though we would be warranted in so doing, as it is comparatively new, and few nurserymen have it on their lists.

Wolf River. A comparatively new sort, which originated in Wisconsin, and for the past 15 years has successfully stood that rigorous climate. Fruit is very large, some specimens weighing 27 ounces; round, flattened, conical; highly colored, with stripes and splashes of red. An excellent cooking fruit. Core compact, small. Moderate. November to February. Wolf River is the famous prize Apple from Wisconsin, which gained so much celebrity at the New Orleans Exposition, taking three first prizes. W. A. Springer, of Wisconsin, writes us: "The tree is the hardiest we have, except the Duchess and a few seedlings; is hardier than Wealthy. The old tree is yet alive, and will bear next year—33 years old. Wolf River is a good bearer; fruit large and beautiful, and of good quality. Will keep here until March." Tree hardy and a strong grower. Mr. E. Gaylord, Nora Springs, Iowa, writes: "The only Apples we tie to here are Duchess, Wealthy and Wolf River."



Red Siberian Crab Appl.

APPLES, continued.

Talman Sweet. Medium size; pale whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, upright and very productive. None more popular.

Striped Sweet June. Medium, delicious fruit; abundant bearer. June till September. A fine stock Apple. Origin, Mead county, Ky.

Brewington Pippin. A seedling of New York Pippin, originated on Mr. Brewington's farm, in Breckinridge, county, Ky. Introduced to pomological society by Yankee Norton, from whom we obtained this valuable stock. Fruit large, nearly red, of excellent quality; far ahead of New York Pippin as a good shipper and a fine keeper; new and very desirable. 50 cts. each, \$40 per 100.

Salome. From Illinois, and especially valuable for its hardness, prolific bearing and long keeping. The tree comes into bearing early. It may be described in brief thus: Tree is round-headed, making short annual growths after coming into bearing; has tough wood, large, thick, leathery leaf, and is as hardy as wild crabs. No matter how heavily loaded, the fruit is always good sized, and clings to the tree with a tenacity possessed by few if any other varieties, and withstands the winds when other varieties are scattered on the ground. Fruit medium, roundish, conical, pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild subacid. First-class, each 20 cts.; medium, 15 cts.

Yellow Bellflower. Large; yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a free grower and good bearer. November to April.

Gano. This handsome new Apple from Missouri is of perfect form, somewhat conical, good size and very smooth; its deep red color, shaded on the sunny side to mahogany, makes it extremely attractive in appearance; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild subacid; has a thick, tough skin, and is a good shipper and keeper. Tree very healthy, vigorous and hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury; an early, annual and prolific bearer. February to May. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 100.

Lily of Kent. Origin Kent county, Del. One of the finest winter Apples we know. 25 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.

Whitney,	S. C. Cluster,
Sylvan Sweet,	Lady Elgin,
Lake's Winter,	Winter King.

Yellow Siberian. Small size, pale yellow; valuable for preserving.

Red Siberian. Small, bright red, with slight bloom; excellent for preserving.

Transcendent. Large, yellow, productive, good.

Hewes' Virginia. Small size, color red, streaked with yellow; very productive and most valuable for cider.

Prices for the above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 100.

PEACHES.

This fruit is grown as a specialty with us. Located in a section where the Peach is most favored, free from all disease and with thrifty fruiting orchards on all sides, we are enabled to have vigorous young trees of the most approved varieties, and every facility for having them true to name. They require a well-drained soil. A warm, sandy or gravelly loam is well suited to preserve a healthy growth, and should be fertilized and kept in cultivation. Ashes, potash and bone are excellent fertilizers, though the tree will respond kindly to any fair dressing material. Cut to a naked cane and top when planting. The previous year's wood of the Peach should be shortened in to keep the head vigorous and in good shape.

The following list embraces a number of new sorts of promise, as well as other varieties lost sight of for some years past, again brought forward for proper recognition. In this connection it is well to state that many of the so-called extra early Peaches prove to be very similar in character and unreliable for profit. Of the many late large yellow sorts, the greater number are much like Crawford's Late, and evidently sports of that well known variety under certain conditions of soil, locality and treatment.

Prices.—First size, one year from the bud, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000. Medium, one year from the bud, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000. Third size, one year from the bud, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. **June Budded.**—First grade, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000. Second grade—\$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

List of Varieties, Alphabetically Named.

(Leading varieties in heavy type.)

Alexander. Origin, Logan county, Illinois; medium, white flesh, skin highly colored red; ripens in advance of Hale's Early.

Amsden June. Origin, Carthage, Mo. This is similar to the Alexander in character.

Beer's Smock. Well-known and popular late variety; size medium to large, oval; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow and rather dry; productive. Very popular for canning, evaporating, etc. Tree more productive than usual with the yellow sorts.

Bilieu's October. A very late Peach, fully two weeks after the Smock; large size, with slightly red cheek; freestone.

Brandywine. Large, yellow, firm and desirable, freestone; similar to Crawford's Late in appearance, and desirable as a succession.

Belle. Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, originated by Mr. Lewis A. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga.

Bonanza. Of Texas origin. Medium size, white flesh with red cheek; productive; very late.

Captain Ede. New variety from Illinois, of growing popularity. Size large, yellow, freestone; tree vigorous grower and productive.

Chair's Choice. Of Maryland origin; large, yellow, freestone, ripening in season of Smock.

Hale's Hardy Peach, the Crosby. (Excelsior.) Originated near Lowell, Mass.; tree low, spreading, willowy habit of growth; fruit buds hardy, so that Crosby produces full annual crops when all others fail; fruit medium size, rich orange yellow, splashed with carmine on the sunny side; perfect freestone; pit small, flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and rich.

Chinese Cling. A favorite at the south; large size, creamy white, with fine blush; ripens middle season.

Christiana. Yellow, freestone, large; ripens a few days prior to Crawford's Late.

Champion. The earliest good shipping white freestone.

Cooper's Late. A large, beautiful Peach, ripening after Crawford's Late and before Smock Free.

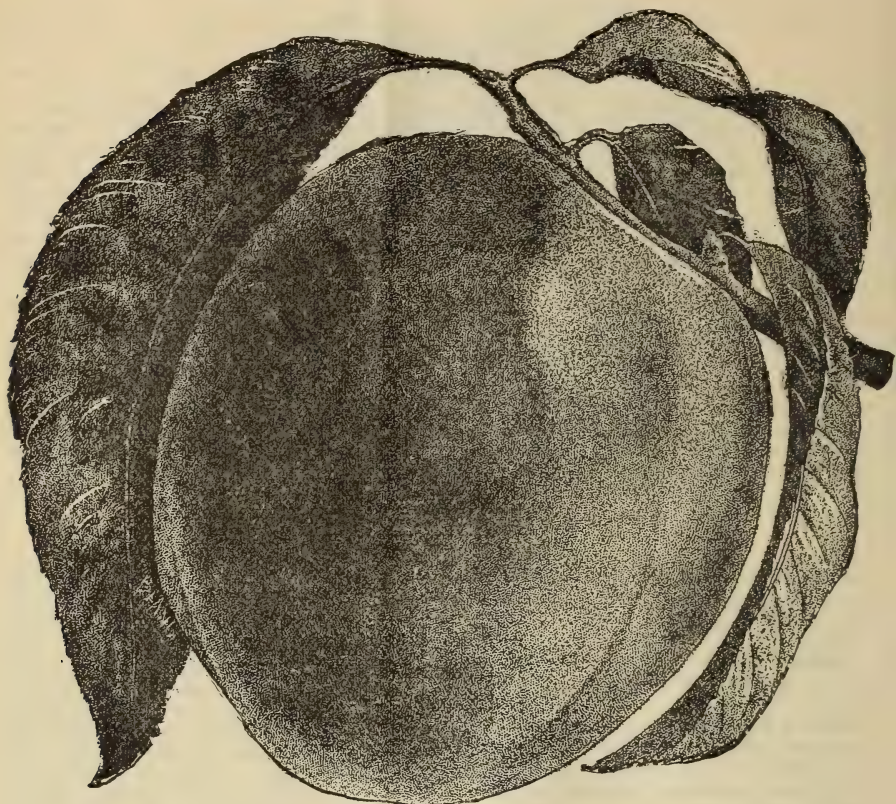
Crawford Early. Large, yellow, with red cheek, freestone; an old, well-known variety.

Crawford Late. A very desirable yellow-fleshed variety; tree a strong grower; fruit large, showy, profitable; freestone.

Early Rivers. Good size, pale straw color; good quality, tender.

Elberta. Large, yellow, freestone, with red cheek; very productive; season of ripening between Reeves' Favorite and Crawford's Late; very valuable.

Early York. An old, well-known sort of good quality, and yet planted to some extent, but being superseded by more popular sorts, such as Mountain Rose and Family Favorite, ripening about same season; rather large, flesh white, fine-grained, excellent flavor; clings slightly.



Elberta Peach. (See page 17.)

PEACHES, continued.

Family Favorite. Seedling of the Chinese Cling; large, handsome freestone, prolific; excellent for shipping, canning or drying; ripens slightly in advance of Crawford's Early

14-Oz. Cling. Exceedingly large, three Peaches having been grown on one branch weighing respectively 16, 14, and 12½ ounces. In color and tree very much like Oldmixon Cling, but season of Heath Cling.

Foster. Yellow; large size when not heavily laden; freestone.

Fox's Seedling. Large, white, with crimson cheek, freestone; reliable and uniform bearer.

Geary's Hold-On. Medium to large, yellow, freestone; similar to the Smock, though some days later in ripening.

Globe. Origin, Pennsylvania; of the largest size, yellow, freestone, late; productive and profitable.

Gudgeon's Late Red. Large, white flesh and red cheek, fine quality, highly valued. Tree very vigorous; ripens just before Heath Cling; freestone. W. M. Wylie, a prominent fruit grower of Ohio, says of it: "I have marketed the Gudgeon's Seedling Peach, and consider it the best freestone Peach I have. It is a good bearer; fruit large and solid. It colors finely. My family prefer it to Smock for canning. The buds stand the winter better than the Crawfords. I gathered 108 bushels from 28 trees."

Hale's Early. Claimant for extra early honors, and no doubt the parent of many new claimants for that position; medium size, red, with high color when exposed; good bearer, but not a very reliable variety for profit.

Henrietta. Handsome late yellow cling, of large size, productive and excellent; among other merits, possesses long keeping qualities.

For Profit, Plant the Triumph Peach.

PEACHES, continued.

Lemon Free. This magnificent yellow Peach originated in Summit county, Ohio, and has proved itself to be hardier than any other good Peach grown in that section, and by far the most profitable. The name is very appropriate, as it is almost of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon-yellow when ripe. It is of large size, the finest specimens measuring over 12 inches in circumference, of excellent quality; ripens after Crawford's Late; is immensely productive, and will undoubtedly become one of the leading orchard varieties.

Late Heath Cling. Large, oval with a sharp apex; skin white, sometimes with red cheek; flesh firm, white, sweet, and somewhat aromatic; excellent for preserving; ripens in September.

Lemon Cling. Large, lemon-shaped, firm, rich and vinous.

Lyon's Mammoth Cling. An exceedingly fine Peach, originated with Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California; very promising.

Moore's Favorite. Very similar to the Oldmixon, but a few days later; fruit larger size and not quite so heavily laden; very desirable.

Muir. Originated with G. M. Thissel, of Clinton, Cal. Size large to very large; flesh yellow, firm and of the best; freestone. Excellent for canning, shipping or drying. Valuable.

Mountain Rose. One of the best, large; white flesh, with red cheek; productive, free.

Oldmixon Cling. A large, handsome clingstone; white flesh, red cheek, rich and highly flavored, productive; middle of the season.

Oldmixon Free. Large, white flesh with red cheek; freestone; productive and profitable.

Princess Late Rareripe. Large, roundish oval, grayish, thickly marbled with reddish spots; flesh white, high flavor, freestone.

Prize. Large yellow freestone; profitable late sort, and very popular where known.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, roundish, yellow, handsome, freestone; rather a shy bearer. The fruit commands high figures in the markets.

Red-Cheeked Melocoton. Large, roundish oval, with swollen point; yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the seed, freestone; ripens slightly in advance of Crawford's Late.

Salway. Medium to large, yellow, freestone only when fully ripe; does fairly well on light land; much later than the Smock.

Shipley's Late Red. Medium to large, white flesh with red cheek; productive, freestone, desirable.

Stevens' Rareripe. Large, white flesh with red cheek; fine flavor and quality, freestone.

Stump the World. Large, creamy white, with red cheek; high flavor, productive; freestone.

Susquehanna. Very large, yellow, freestone; middle season, shy bearer.

Troth's Early. Medium size, red cheek, freestone; hardy and productive.

Thurber. Seedling of the Chinese Cling; good bearer, medium to large, skin creamy white with crimson blush; fine flavor, freestone; ripens with Oldmixon Free.

Walker's Variegated Free. Medium to large, white flesh with red cheek, handsome; heavy bearer of uniform fruit; one of the best.

Wager. Yellow, freestone, productive and hardy; ripens slightly after Crawford's Early; heavy bearer.

Ward's Late. Medium size, roundish; skin white with blush, flesh white, quality good, freestone; ripens a few days later than Crawford's Late; heavy bearer.

Wheatland. Large, golden yellow with carmine cheek; flesh yellow, freestone; ripens with Crawford's Late; valuable.

Wonderful. A new, very late Peach of large size; yellow, freestone; productive and of remarkable long keeping qualities; season of ripening one week to ten days after the Smock.

Yellow St. John. Medium to large, yellow, with handsome blush, freestone; early and productive; profitable market variety.

Additional varieties of Peach of great merit:

Chinese Free,	Reeves' Late Yellow,
Blood Cling,	Cox's Golden Cling,
Bishop's Early,	Eldred,
John Haas,	California Advance,
	Jacques' Rareripe.

Don't plant Miller Raspberries and Eldorado Blackberries unless you want to make money.

PEARS.

The Pear, like most other fruits worth having, requires attention and skill in cultivation; much more, in fact, than the apple. Summer Pears should be gathered about ten days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears at least two weeks before. Winter varieties may be let hang, if they will, till the leaves fall.

STANDARDS.

	Each	Doz.	100
Extra, 2 to 3 years, express or freight	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
First-class, 2 years, " "	25	2 50	20 00
Medium, 2 years, " "	20	2 00	15 00
Light, 2 years, " "	15	1 50	12 50
Not first-class, 2 and 3 years, 4 to 6 feet, though vigorous and healthy, are not so smooth and straight as our first-class trees	15	1 50	12 50

DWARFS.

First-class, 2 to 3 years	20	2 00	12 00
Extra bearing, 4 to 5 years	50	5 00	

SELECT LIST—DWARFS.

Lawson,	Clapp's Favorite,	Bartlett,	Howell,
Buffum,	Seckel,	Belle Lucrative,	Louise Bonne,
Beurre d'Anjou,	Lawrence,	Vicar,	Duchesse d'Angouleme;

NEW VARIETIES.

	Each	Doz.	100
Koonce—			
1 year, mail or express	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$35 00
2 years, " "	1 00	10 00	

Idaho—

Standard, 1 year, mail or express	20	2 00	12 50
" 2 " " "	30	3 00	20 00
" 3 " " "	50	5 00	25 00
Dwarf, 1 " " " "	20	2 00	12 50
" 2 " " " "	25	2 50	

Lincoln Coreless and Seneca—

Standard, 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, mail or express	75	7 50	50 00
" 1 " 3 to 4 " express	1 00	10 00	60 00
" 2 " " " "	1 50	15 00	
Dwarf, 1 " 2 to 3 " mail or express	50	5 00	
" 2 " 2½ to 4 " express	75	7 50	
Lincoln. Standard, 1 year, mail or express	50	5 00	

Japan Golden Russet—

Standard, 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, mail or express	25	2 50	20 00
" 1 " 3 to 4 " express	40	4 00	30 00
" 2 " 4 to 5 " "	50	5 00	40 00
" 3 " 4½ to 6 " bearing, express	75	7 50	60 00

Bessemianka, Vermont Beauty and Wilder's Early—

Standard, 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, mail or express	20	2 00	15 00
" 2 " 4 to 6 " express	30	3 00	25 00
Dwarf, 1 " 2 to 3 " mail or express	20	2 00	15 00
" 2 " 3 to 4 " express	25	2 50	20 00

Kieffer, Le Conte and Garber—

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
1 year, 2 to 3 feet, on own roots	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$7 50	\$60 00
1 " 3 to 4 " " " "	25	2 00	10 00	75 00
1 " 4 to 6 " " " "	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
2 yrs., 5 to 6 feet. Medium—budded, on French stocks	25	2 50	15 00	
2 " 6 to 8 " No. 1 prime—budded, " "	30	3 00	20 00	

VALUABLE NEW PEARS.

FITZWATER PEAR.

A vigorous, upright grower, very healthy and free from blight; an annual and abundant bearer; fruit a beautiful canary or golden yellow, of medium size, slightly flushed on one cheek, with a few freckles distributed evenly over the surface, mostly at the calyx; flesh juicy and melting at the core; flavor better than Bartlett; small core and seeds. Ripens November to January. 1 year, mail or express, 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1; 2 years, 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

BESSEMIANKA.

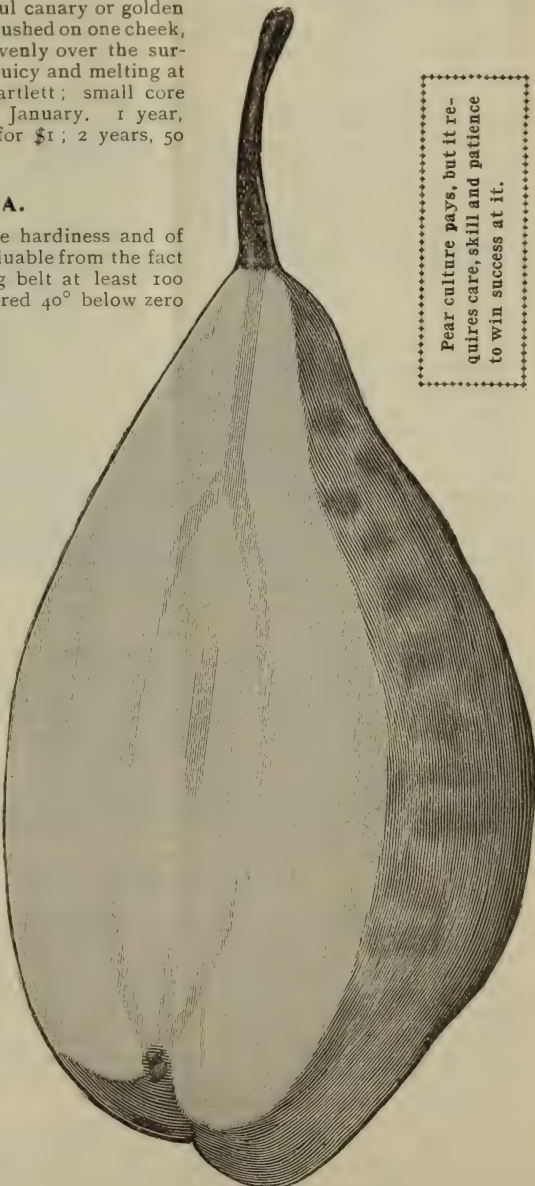
A Russian variety of extreme hardiness and of excellent quality; exceedingly valuable from the fact that it extends the Pear-growing belt at least 100 miles farther north, having endured 40° below zero without injury. Tree rapid, upright grower, with bright green foliage, free from rust or mildew. Flesh tender, rich, juicy, buttery and of excellent quality. Sept.

VERMONT BEAUTY.

This beautiful and valuable Pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain; is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. Vigorous grower, free from leaf-blight. An annual and abundant bearer. In quality the fruit approaches nearer that most delicious of Pears, the Seckel, than any other Pear on the market. The fruit is full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic; best. Ripens with and after the Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance; very valuable.

LINCOLN CORELESS WINTER PEAR.

This wonderful and remarkable late winter Pear, so far as we are able to ascertain, is a chance seedling. It originated in Lincoln county, Tenn., near the Alabama line, and the original tree can be traced back for sixty years, during which time it has seldom failed to bear.



Lincoln Coreless Winter Pear.

Pear culture pays, but it requires care, skill and patience to win success at it.

We call especial attention to our MEDIUM and LIGHT GRADE trees; they are handsome, well branched, well rooted, and desirable for orchard planting.

PEARS, continued.

The fruit is very large, and matures late in the season, at which time it is hard and green; but, when put away and kept during winter, it gradually mellows, becomes very highly colored, juicy, rich, and of a very delicate aromatic flavor. It keeps longer than any other variety known or tested in that section, having been kept in good condition until March. The flesh is of a rich yellow tint. It has neither seed nor core, and can be preserved whole. Occasionally a specimen will have a rudimentary seed or two, which are merely black specks, about the size of a pin head, and rudimentary core lines; but these are the exceptions, and the core lines are never hard and leathery, as in so many other varieties.

Some of its good features, briefly stated, are: **Freedom from blight or other disease; a regular, heavy bearer; strong, healthy grower; an excellent shipper; the best of keepers; largest size**—single specimens weigh 1 to 1½ pounds; **high color**—rendering it a very attractive market fruit; **absence of seeds and core**—there being an uninterrupted solid mass of melting, juicy, luscious flesh, found in no other variety, rendering it very desirable as a dessert or canning fruit; **quality, the best of its season.** Claimed to be the **largest, the latest, the handsomest, the best keeper, the best shipper, and the best quality** of its season, and entirely free from core or seeds. Tree entirely hardy, and a magnificent grower.

THE KOONCE.

It is with pleasure that we offer this valuable very early Pear of striking beauty and excellent quality. It is a chance seedling, found on an old farm in Illinois. The original tree was very old when discovered, and showed evidence of having produced heavy crops of fruit. The introducer began propagating it, and soon had a large orchard in bearing, and it has now been thoroughly tested in orchard and proved to be the very best early Pear. Tree is very vigorous, free from blight, upright, and claimed to be a better grower than Kieffer. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, and one side covered with bright red, rendering it strikingly handsome. Ripens two weeks earlier than Harvest Belle or Jefferson. It does not rot at the core, and is the best early Pear. Very productive, handsome, and of a delicious quality seldom found in an early Pear. Its strong, vigorous growth, freedom from blight, early bearing, immense productiveness, early ripening, beautiful appearance, large size and delicious quality combine to render it the most valuable early market Pear before the public, and it will be largely planted.

To the fruit growers of the south the Koonce should prove very valuable. Its vigorous growth, with heavy foliage, should enable it to endure the hot climate, while its late blooming will insure for it abundant crops while the Kieffer and Le Conte are frequently killed in bloom by late frosts, and its extreme earliness, with firmness of flesh and good shipping qualities, will place it in northern markets without competition, and command for it very high prices, while its great beauty and spicy, juicy, delicious quality will make it sought after by all lovers of fine fruits.

George W. Endicott, of Illinois State Horticultural Society, states: "I have seen the Koonce Pear in fruiting for the past ten years, and must say it has no competitor as an early Pear, good bearer, good keeper, good shipper, and the best in quality of any of the early Pears."

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET PEAR.

The above variety was found accidentally in an importation of Japan persimmon trees. Its rampant growth, dark greenish brown, glossy wood and large, luxuriant foliage was so distinct from anything with which we were familiar that we were at once impressed with its wonderful vigor and beauty, and anxiously awaited its fruiting, feeling assured that if such a healthy-growing tree should produce a desirable fruit it would be gladly received by all fruit and fruit-tree growers, as well as for ornamental purposes. Nor did we have long to wait, for, remarkable as it appeared in vigor and beauty, it was none the less remarkable in fruiting, and at two years of age was heavily laden with beautiful golden russet Pears, which were found to be crisp, juicy, sweet, pleasant and unsurpassed for canning or preserving.

The Japan Golden Russet tree has continued to bear enormously every year, having no off years. The season of 1890, when all varieties failed, Kieffer not excepted, the Japan Golden Russet produced its usual heavy crop, showing that it is not affected by the sudden changes of heat or cold. Its bearing propensities are so great that the fruit hangs in great masses and clusters, and, consequently, if not thinned, the tree will not

Buy direct from the nursery at first cost, and save dealer's commission.

PEARS, continued.

increase rapidly in growth, and is therefore nicely adapted to small plots, or can be planted closely together. The abundance of thick, tough, leathery leaves of the Japan Golden Russet enables it to endure great heat and drought, and will particularly adapt it to dry, hot climates and parched, sandy soils, where the European varieties cannot exist. Nor has it

ever been affected by blight or insect enemies. It also matures its wood so perfectly that it would require very intense cold to injure it.

It also makes a remarkably handsome lawn tree, and will become a profitable market variety, as well as desirable for family use. The leaves are large and velvety, measuring 6 to 8 inches in length by 3 to 4 in width, and of dark green color until fall, when they become a beautiful bronze,



Wilder Early Pear.

changing to a brilliant crimson, and with the branches bending under their loads of golden russet Pears, it is a thing of beauty indeed. The fruit is of a handsome, uniform, perfect, flat or apple shape, so that it has been suggested that it may be a hybrid between the apple and pear; of good size, 8 or 10 inches around, and becoming a beautiful golden russet color, ripening in September.

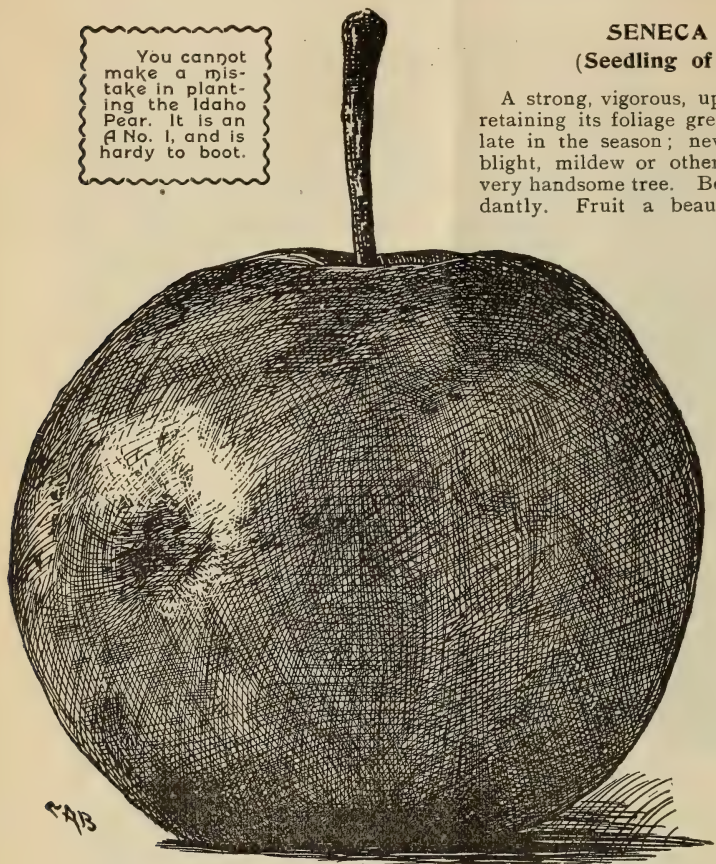
Prof. Budd, of Iowa Experiment Station, says in *The Rural New-Yorker*, that the Japan Golden Russet is probably a native of Russia. The tree thrives with him with a luxuriance never reached by anything truly indigenous to Japan. It fruits at an early age, very full, and he believes that in the southern half of Iowa it will give much satisfaction. As ripened in this hot, dry climate, it is handsome, unique, and really good for culinary use. It is, in fact, the last of October, properly ripened in the house, refreshing for dessert use.

Beware of Imitations, as we understand a western firm is offering what they claim to be the same thing under a different name. Send to headquarters, and get the genuine Japan Golden Russet.

WILDER EARLY PEAR.

A good growing, good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, very early, handsome Pear. It holds its foliage well, and thus far has been free from blight or other disease. I would enumerate the good points of the Wilder Early Pear as follows: 1. Earliness, ripening in Central New York about August 1. 2. Superior quality, nothing of its season being so delicious. 3. No rotting at the core; it has been kept for weeks in a warm room, and I never saw one rot at the core, yet this is the weak spot in nearly all early Pears. 4. Long keeping and superior shipping qualifications. 5. Great beauty and productiveness; bearing every year, and on young trees. 6. Great vigor, often growing 7 feet from the bud in one season. 7. Hardiness and strong constitution, which enables it to thrive and endure neglect where many other varieties would prove a failure. 8. Small, meaty core, with few seeds. The core is eaten, and is as delicious as any other part. No one would waste the core of the Wilder Early.

You cannot make a mistake in planting the Idaho Pear. It is an A No. 1, and is hardy to boot.



The Idaho Pear.

SENECA PEAR. (Seedling of Bartlett.)

A strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower, retaining its foliage green and healthy very late in the season; never having shown any blight, mildew or other disease; making a very handsome tree. Bears young and abundantly. Fruit a beautiful, bright yellow,

with brilliant red cheek.

Large, rich, juicy, buttery, melting, sprightly, vinous, of high flavor, very attractive in appearance, and of excellent quality. Much admired and highly praised by all who see it. Ripens immediately after Bartlett, and commands highest prices. At Burlington County Agricultural Fair, held at Mt. Holly, N. J., September 12, 1891, a very large fruit exhibit, the Seneca attracted much admiration from the thousands of visitors, and was awarded first premium as best seedling Pear. At New Jersey Inter-State Fair, at Trenton, N. J., October 5 to 11, at an im-

mense display of choice fruits, the Seneca was again awarded first premium. In 1889, upon receipt of samples, Ellwanger and Barry reported: "It is a large, handsome and very good Pear, much the appearance of Bartlett, though without the musky flavor."

IDAHO PEAR.


A seedling raised from seed of a large red-cheeked Pear by Mrs. Mulkey, of Idaho, who planted the seed about 20 years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from seed, and has borne annually ever since, seeming to be entirely hardy. As it originated in or near the latitude of Quebec, it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, having a dark, luxuriant foliage, giving the impression that it may be a descendant of the oriental race of Pears, though of much superior quality to any of their known varieties. Very productive of fruit of largest size, weighing from 16 to 23 ounces; form roundish or obovate; flavor pleasant, equal to Bartlett; flesh entirely free from gritty texture; core exceedingly small, and often without seeds; later than Bartlett, and a good shipper, having carried 2,000 miles in good condition.

What Others Say About It.

Its quality is remarkable for such a large fruit,—P. J. BERCKMANS, *Pres. Amer. Pom. Society.*

The most noteworthy new fruit which has come to the notice of your committee. It is very large, handsome, and of delicious flavor—F. M. HEXAMER, *Chairman Com. Native Fruits, Amer. Pom. Soc.*

Exquisite, of first quality, and much to be recommended.—E. VANENNE, *Director of Public Gardens, City of Rouen, France.*

 We have a very superior stock of Idaho, and will make special rates for them in quantity.

STANDARD PEARS.

STANDARDS should be placed 20 feet apart each way, taking 108 trees to the acre, and Dwarfs set each way between them. The ground should be thoroughly cultivated until they come to bearing. Vegetables, potatoes, or vine crops can be grown to advantage among them for a few years.

Leading Varieties.

Lawson. A healthy grower, free from blight; very productive; medium to large, some specimens averaging 9 inches in circumference; beautiful red color on yellow ground, remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant; firm, and a good shipper; very early, ripening middle of July.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, handsome, delicious; fruit when ripe marbled with dull red in the sun; good grower and productive.

Bartlett. A good grower, very productive and an annual bearer; fruit large, yellow, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; juicy, buttery and excellent; very popular.

Le Conte. Very vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large, greenish yellow, smooth and handsome; juicy, fair quality; excellent for evaporating or canning; a good shipper; very productive and profitable.

Howell. A good grower, very productive and reliable; large, yellow and of excellent quality.

Garber Hybrid. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous and free from blight; very productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth waxy yellow; excellent for canning and preserving.

Seckel. Small, yellowish russet; rich, juicy, melting, delicious, best quality, slow grower, free from blight.

Sheldon. Good size; russet, juicy and excellent.

Beurre d'Anjou. Good grower, very productive and valuable; fruit large, greenish yellow, buttery, melting, very good.

Kieffer. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous, free from blight, enormously productive; fruit large, golden yellow with red cheek, very handsome, good quality; excellent for canning.

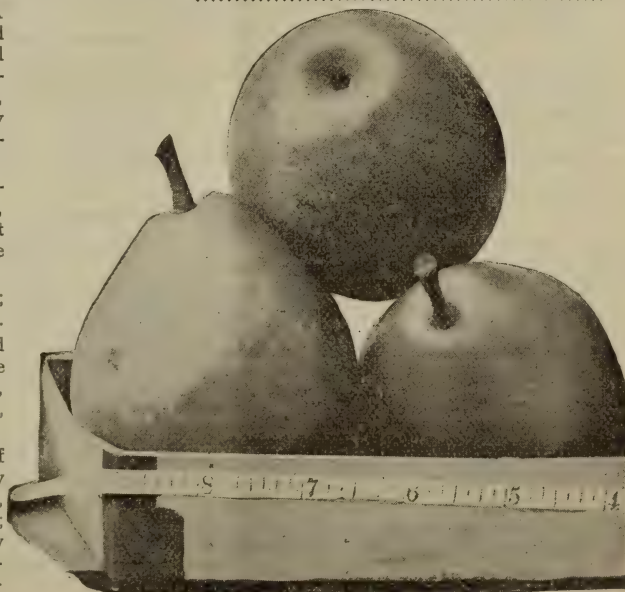
Lawrence. A good grower, with good foliage; very productive, and an annual bearer; fruit medium, canary yellow, sweet and excellent; a good keeper.

We also have the following varieties in stock: Flemish Beauty, Buffum, Belle Lucrative, Rutter, Chambers, Beurre Giffard, Windsor, Doyenne d'Ete, Manning's Elizabeth, Fred Clapp, Jefferson, and many others.

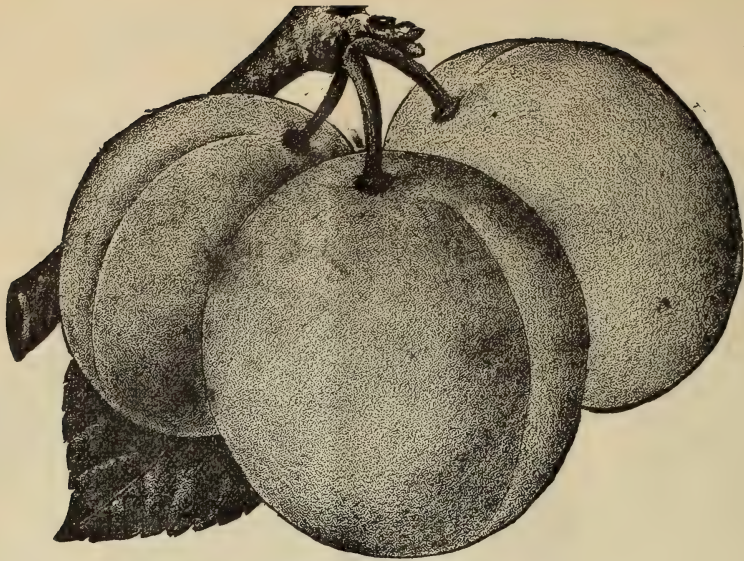
Orientials and Hybrids.

Kieffer's, Garber, Smiths, Mad. Von Seibold, Cincinco Seedling, Duchesse Hybrid, Cocklin, Japan Sand, China Sand, Daimyo, Mikado, Hawaii, LeConte and Dodge's Hybrid.

Don't fail to notice the merits of the Wickson Plum as set forth in the Novelty portion of this Catalogue, page 5. It is one of Mr. Luther Burbank's latest introductions, and also one of his best, which is saying a great deal.



Le Conte Pear.



Russian Apricots.

APRICOTS.

Japan Apricots.

Japan appears to abound in wonderful and delicious fruits, and among the most remarkable of recent introductions are the Japan Apricots—far excelling the American or Russian in vigor of growth, hardiness and excellent quality, ripening in the order named.

Hubbard. Large, clear, bright yellow; very prolific.

Gold Dust. Very large, golden; excellent.

Bemgoume. Very large, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches around; beautiful golden yellow.

Acme or Shense. From seed procured by I. L. Budd from China. Tree is a free and vigorous grower, exceedingly hardy and productive. Fruit very large, yellow with red cheek; good quality, freestone.

Royal. Yellow, orange cheek; good. July.

Medium trees by mail, or larger trees by express, 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.

Russian Apricots.

The Russian Apricot is claimed to be in every way superior to the American varieties in early bearing and quality of fruit, as well as hardiness of trees and freedom from all disease, worms and insects that have been so destructive to trees and fruit of the peach and plum. In extremely cold locations, where the mercury falls to 46° below zero, the Russian Apricots have

passed through the winter safely, while the Americans by their side have been killed to the ground.

Russian and American Apricots, June Budded, at \$10 per 100; by mail, 15 cts. each. Common sort, 1 year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 years, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Carpenter and Gage's Collections.

Gibb. A good bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, subacid, rich, juicy. Season June 20. The best early variety.

Alexander. An immense bearer. Fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; both skin and flesh sweet; delicious. Season July 1. One of the best.

Nicholas. A splendid bearer. Fruit medium to large, white, sweet, melting. July 10. Valuable.

Alexis. An abundant bearer. Fruit yellow, with red cheek, large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July 15.

Catherine. Vigorous and productive. Fruit medium size, yellow, subacid. Good. July 20.

J. L. Budd. Strong and profuse bearer. Fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with kernel equal to almond. Season August 1.

1 year, first-class, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 years, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

American Apricots. Assorted. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Nectarines. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

QUINCES.

The Quince is now attracting attention as a market fruit, and its cultivation cannot but be profitable. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, and requires but little space. It is also productive, gives crops with gratifying regularity, and comes into bearing early. The grower, whether on a large or small scale, will do well to give some space and attention to the Quince.

Prices of Quince Trees.

Fuller—	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, mail or express	\$0 75	\$7 50	
2 years, express	1 00	10 00	
Meech and Rea's—			
1 year, mail or express	15	1 50	\$10 00
2 years, express	30	3 00	20 00
Champion and Orange—			
1 year, mail or express	15	1 50	10 00
2 years, express	25	2 50	15 00
Columbia-Japan—			
1 year, mail or express	50	5 00	40 00
2 years, express	1 00	10 00	

Japan Quince "Columbia."

Cydonia (Pyrus) Japonica (Japan Quince) is widely known and extensively grown throughout the country as a very showy and popular shrub, producing in profusion handsome bloom upon the first approach of spring and before the foliage appears, making a very striking effect. The fruit from this shrub has been so small as to be of little value. By years of careful selection and propagation, with the view of improving the fruit, we have produced the **Columbia**, a variety rivaling in size and shape the famous Bellflower apple, measuring 9 to 12 inches around, greenish yellow, with handsome blush, surface ribbed like a citron and covered with small white dots. The valuable culinary properties of the Japan Quince are not generally known, though the enterprising proprietor of a large and fashionable seaside hotel, whose guests are enthusiastic in their praise of this delicious unknown jelly, has for years engaged the entire crop in advance of its ripening. The tree is entirely hardy, healthy, free from blight, mildew and insect pests, enormously productive, and comes to bearing very young.

General List of Quinces.

Fuller. First brought to notice by and named in honor of Andrew S. Fuller, author of "Grape Culturist," "Small Fruit Culturist," etc. The most reliable variety yet found, not having failed to produce a crop of the largest, handsomest and finest fruit in over twenty years. The tree is a strong grower, with large, smooth foliage, which it has retained, and produced fruit abundantly in locations and situations where all other varieties of the Quince are barren. The fruit ripens early, is of the largest size, pyriform in shape, of clear, handsome, bright lemon-yellow color, high flavored and tender.

Meech. Strong grower, enormously productive, and comes to bearing very young. The fruit is remarkable for its fine form and color, rich fragrance and flavor, and large size; bright orange yellow, very handsome in appearance, and considered unsurpassed for cooking.

Champion. Very hardy and prolific, commencing very young, often at two and three years old in nursery rows; very large, showy and handsome; rich yellow; flesh tender and cooks free from lumps.

Orange. The well-known old and popular sort; large, golden yellow; fine quality; excellent.

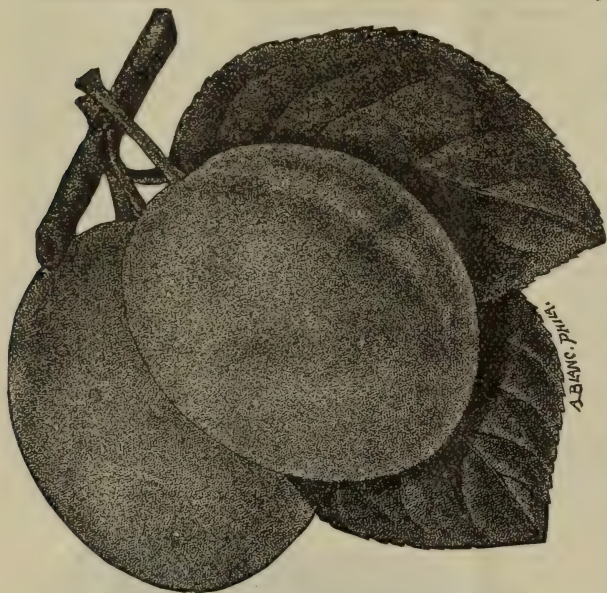
Rea's Mammoth. Seedling of Orange Quince; the tree is a strong grower; the fruit is large and handsome.

PLUMS, continued

the stone. It ripens from the first to the middle of August, and its productiveness is simply beyond description or comprehension until seen. A feature peculiar to the variety lies in the fact that when fully ripe the skin loosens and can be readily pulled from the flesh in the manner of a scalded tomato—this property being made possible by the strength of the skin, which, though not thick, is so strong as to completely protect the fruit from the attacks of curculio.

Mr. E. B. Good, York county, Pa., in sending specimens of the fruit on August 5th, writes: "The specimens I send you by mail are of only medium size. Specimens have been grown to weigh 4 ounces. The tree from which these I send you were picked is just literally covered with Plums, and standing in a stiff sod. It is, indeed, a fine and wonderful sight to behold. This Plum will annihilate dozens of late introduction, and I am sadly mistaken if there is not heaps of money in it for the market grower."

SPAULDING. "The first of a new race of curculio-proof Plums. Has never



Spaulding Plum.

flesh is yellow and high flavored. The tree is a hardy, handsome grower; free from disease. Ripens in July.

OGON. Also a Japan variety. Hardy, vigorous grower; much the character of Botan. Yellow. Sweet, and ripens in July.

PRUNUS SIMONI. (Apricot Plum.) This new Plum, a native of northern China, is believed to be the most valuable new fruit introduced for many years, being hardy as far north as central Iowa and Nebraska, and in protected situations even farther. Its fruits are very pretty, with a very short stem, size of Orleans Plum, with brick red or dark cinnabar color. The flesh shows a fine apricot yellow; firm, and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in the Plums we cultivate.

PRUNUS PISSARDII. A new purple-leaved Plum from Persia, very ornamental. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, dark purple; pulpy flesh, very sweet, juicy and gawn. It is said to be unusually exempt from the attacks of curculio. A handsome lawn tree.

"GIANT PRUNE." (*Petite d'Agen* × *Pond's Seedling*.) Luther Burbank, the introducer, says of this: The description of this mammoth Prune is taken from my trade circulars of 1893 and 1894. During the busy season, when fruit is ripening, I sent samples to four or five prominent pomologists for examination, who united in giving it high praise. It is for a market, table, and shipping Prune that the "Giant"

Giant Prune and Wickson Plum are the latest out.

PLUMS, continued.

stands pre-eminent, owing to its great size, beauty of form and color, its firm, rich sweet, delicious flesh, which separates readily from the stone, and the remarkably fine form, growth and productiveness of the tree; but, besides possessing all these qualities, it makes one of the finest Prunes so far known, taking into consideration its quality, size, and general appearance when cured. Besides its mammoth proportions, it has a honey yellow flesh of remarkable sweetness, and is so firm that it can be shipped six thousand miles in good condition. This is a case where great size and other rare qualities are combined in one fruit. The tree is a strong, handsome grower, and the fruit is produced in the utmost profusion and of uniform size. Ripens with *Petite d'Agen*. A box of the "Giant" was taken to Mr. Adam Crawford's fruit-dryer, and his report was that his Prunes would have brought him three thousand dollars more if they had been like the "Giant" when cured; he is now preparing to regraft his orchards to it as soon as wood can be obtained.

ABUNDANCE. The introducer of this Plum says of it: "This is a remarkable fruit indeed; both in tree and fruit it is unlike any other Plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree, equalling in thrift and beauty the Kieffer pear, which it *even excels* in early and profuse bearing. Its propensity to early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case *every year*. The curculio has no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the Spaulding: The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright, cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Season early—August. Stone small, and parts readily from flesh."

SATSUMA. A purple fleshed Plum from Japan, of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark-green foliage; enormously productive of fruit; larger, handsomer, very much richer and better flavored than Kelsey—hardier, and ripening five to six weeks earlier. Pit but little larger than a cherry stone. Fruits at two or three years of age. Considered the most valuable of Japan Plums.

BURBANK. Japan; crimson purple, very handsome and rich; hardy and productive; mail prepaid, or express at purchaser's expense, 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1. One of the best.

NATIVE AMERICAN PLUMS.

Since it is impossible to grow the more delicate varieties of European Plums in some unfavorable localities, it is gratifying to us to be able to offer to our customers in these sections a succession of native American Plums that can be relied on for certain crops of luscious fruit, all of which are considered curculio proof.

Early Red. Medium size, pink, nearly free; small seed, firm, very fine quality.

Wild Goose. Large, rich crimson; very productive and profitable.

Yellow Transparent.

Clear yellow, oblong, excellent quality; very productive.

Marianna. Seedling of Wild Goose; rapid grower, round, large as Wild Goose.

Newman. Large red, very productive, reliable.

Indian Chief. Round, bright red, size of Wild Goose, 5 to 6 weeks later.

Golden Beauty. Round, large as Wild Goose, rich golden yellow; very firm; small seed, nearly free; excellent in quality, immensely productive, very late and valuable.

Garfield. Large, dark red, hardy, productive; late.

Willard (No. 2 Botan). Immensely productive, a month earlier than Abundance; large, good quality.



STRAWBERRIES.

We have in stock a very large and varied assortment of the best Strawberry plants to be had anywhere. They are all strong, vigorous stock, in first-class condition, and bound to give satisfaction to those who plant them. Included in our list are the very latest introductions, the adaptabilities and merits of which have been thoroughly tested. We shall be pleased to hear from those who wish to buy, and will give them any information in our power regarding the varieties, season of ripening, and other desirable information with reference to new plants.

Many of the descriptions given in the following list are from the introducers themselves, and therefore are accurate.

Eleanor. (P.) The Eleanor is one of a number of chance seedlings found in Atlantic county, New Jersey. Careful testing and fruiting proved it to be the best of the lot and a plant of wonderful promise, which subsequent growth and fruiting has fully confirmed. Among known varieties this is one of the very earliest, ripening with Crystal City and ahead of Michel's Early. In size the berry is very large, ranking with Sharpless, Gandy, and other large varieties in this respect. It retains its size well to the last picking; resembles Wilson in shape, and is of a pleasing scarlet color, very bright and attractive, coloring evenly all over, with no white tip; flesh firm and of a very good quality. The plant does one good to look at, being large and of vigorous growth, foliage abundant and healthy, with not a sign of rust or other disease about it, though other varieties adjoining were burned to the ground and ruined under the trying South Jersey sun. It is exceedingly productive,

and the past season bore a very profitable crop of fruit in the face of discouraging circumstances. The blossoms are perfect. Taken all in all, the Eleanor may be regarded as the earliest large berry and the most productive early berry yet introduced, and will be valued accordingly.

Hayes Prolific, or "Frost Proof." This valuable new variety was brought to notice in the spring of 1894. The blossoms, which are pistillate, seem to possess a peculiar hardiness unknown to other varieties, as has been tested and shown by its bearing a full crop notwithstanding the fact that a late frost had ruined other sorts, even Bubach and Crescent, which are noted for their reliability of bearing. The "Frost Proof" originated in Chester county, Pa., on the farm of J. Borton Hayes, and has been tested there for a number of years. The fruit is large, of good shape, bright red, fine flavor, very firm, and an excellent shipper. A great favorite for canning. Does not run small toward the end of the season, as other sorts do. The plant is a strong grower, and the foliage, which is large and healthy, is free from rust; it also grows well above the blossoms, which serves as an additional protection from frost.

Weston. (P.) We are pleased to call our friends' attention to this new berry. It was originated by E. A. and E. L. Weston, of Susquehanna county, Pa. The plant is a strong, thrifty grower of the Greenville class; is especially healthy and hardy; one of the persistent, iron-clad sort, that flourish without special care. The berry is quite regular in form, of good size, and bright, attractive color, with seeds prominent. It ships well, and both appearance and quality are sufficient to win it a place in any market. It ripens in midseason, holding out unusually well till late, and will take high rank for productive-ness. The blossom is large and pistillate.



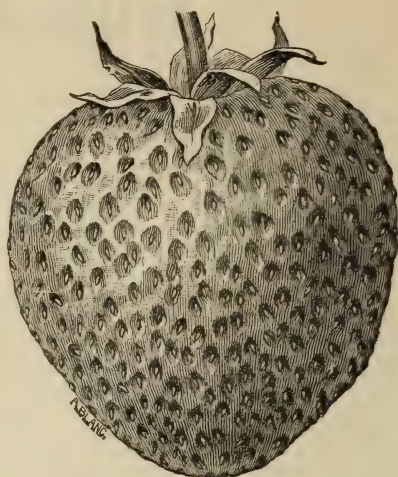
STRAWBERRIES, continued.

The Brunette. This new berry was originated by Granville Cowing, Delaware county, Ind. The originator has the following to say: "Its berries are of a dark red color, without any white tip; round, and almost invariably perfect; quite firm; perfect blossom; strong grower. The berries have been sold only at home, where they have invariably brought from 3 to 5 cents per quart more than the best Haverland and Bubach, on account of superior quality. Prof. J. Troop, of the Indiana Experimental Station, has placed it at the head of all varieties at that station for delicious flavor."

The Hersey. This Strawberry originated at Hingham, Mass., some five years ago, it being a seedling, grown by Mr. Samuel Hersey, of that town. It attracted so much local attention that its originator soon learned that it had unusual value as a new and distinct variety, and after securing several first prizes at local exhibitions, it was also awarded first prize at the Strawberry exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last season. It contains all the good qualities desired for home use and the market. Its blossom is perfect, requiring no other variety to fertilize it. The fruit is of most excellent flavor, having the taste and aroma of the best varieties of the wild Strawberry. Its form is very attractive, and its color a rich, dark red; very uniform in size, and easy to hull. The vines are very strong and thrifty in appearance; also extremely hardy and very productive. Mr. Hersey says, in the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, that "under ordinary culture 1,000 quarts of fruit have been grown on a plot of ground 60 feet square." (This is at the rate of over 12,000 quarts per acre.)

Edith. (P.) This is a seedling originated five years ago by M. T. Thompson, of Lakewood, Ohio. The first season it was planted from the seed-bed it made but five plants, and these five plants each bore one of the finest clusters of berries ever seen—so large and firm. Ripened up even. Excellent quality, and, for so large a berry, very firm. In bringing out this new berry, it is with entire confidence that it will be wanted. Only just a few of these plants have been allowed to get out, even on trial. The berry is not only large, but is very productive. The plant is very small, the leaf large and round. You will notice that some berries are all plant and no fruit, but Edith puts in her work making fruit. You have heard of large berries, so have we, and have seen lots of them, but none as large as Edith.

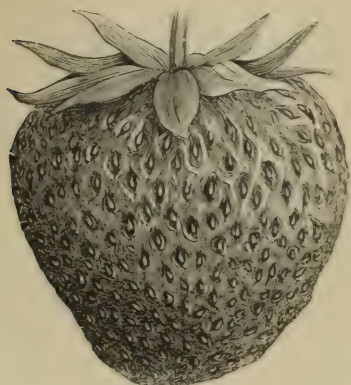
Omega. Here we have another grand new berry—one that should be in the

*Edith.*

hands of everybody. Very large, late and productive. We have only a small stock of plants.

Fountain. This plant is a stout, sturdy grower, and succeeds on any soil. Blossoms are of the most perfect character. In productiveness there is nothing to excel it in cultivation, as the plants are almost hid from view with great, glossy berries as large as Bubach, ripening from early to late. The Fountain has that strong, hardy constitution with which different soil and location make no difference. It is at home everywhere. It is the ideal Strawberry. Mr. C. S. Pratt, the Strawberry specialist of Massachusetts, says: "It's the berry we have been looking for."

Holland. (Imp.) Originated in Arkansas. The disseminator says: "The tendency is to 'big berries,' and because of this feeling I have the honor of introducing a grand new berry, called the 'Holland.' Originated here four years ago, and, while it has not been tested outside of its home, its general character assures it a universal success. A rank, upright grower, of the Sharpless type of foliage, a strong plant-maker, and wonderfully productive of extra large fruit. It is different from most of the large berries already on the standard list, in that it holds its size to the last pickings; all are large to very large. Form round to oblong, positively no cock-combed or ill-shaped fruit. Ripens with Crescent; color crimson and dark red clear through, not white inside and hollow, like many others; a firm, good shipper. It has a pistillate blossom. Altogether a very desirable new sort, and at the low price it is being sent out, everybody ought to plant



Holland.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

it. It belongs to the giant type of Strawberries, such as Marshall, Mary, and H. W. Beecher. I call these the 'big 4,' and no doubt they are the largest four Strawberries in existence, and are all grand sorts.'

Brandywine. While we have the plants here, strong and stocky, we have not fruited this perfect-flowering variety, and therefore give description by the editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, who has fruited it three years: "Of immense size and fine quality; quite firm and shapely for so large a berry; foliage of the largest and thriftiest, entirely free of scald or blemish; heavy peduncles. The average size is as large as any raised, and the shape is more uniformly good than that of any other of the largest varieties. In general it is heart-shaped, often broadly so, without neck. Its most pronounced irregularity inclines toward a Sharpless shape, occasionally as of two berries joined together. Calyx and sepals broad and many. Medium red; flesh red, firm and solid for so large a berry—none more so. Quality not the best, but fully as good as Sharpless, and better than Bubach. Vines exceedingly prolific. The best berry in our collection of this season up to date. Brandywine continues a long time in fruit, and is of superior shape, quality and size for so large a berry. Foliage perfect."

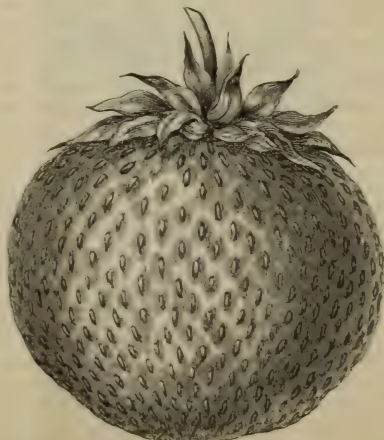
Champion of England. This berry was brought from England by an English gardener some years ago, and has been kept and grown by him exclusively for market. He has been able to lead all other growers in sale and price, whatever varieties they might have, getting nearly double the price. The plant is one of the strongest grown, very large and healthy. It is also a perfect blossom, and medium early. The fruit is immense in size; some have been exhibited that measure 6 inches in circumference,

and 14 berries have been picked from it that filled a quart basket. The berry has a bright, polished surface, and is unusually firm for so large fruit. I was unable to obtain plants until this season. The vigor of the plant seems astonishing, and some growing on clay did not suffer at all from the dry, hot weather, but made fully as strong rows as on sand or loam. So I offer it with great confidence for market or home use, for it seems to be all that can be desired in a berry.

IMPORTANT! 74 quarts of *Champion of England Strawberries* were picked from one square rod of ground! These sold for 10 cents per quart, while our other berries brought only from 4 to 5 cents. \$7.40 from one rod, at the rate of \$1.184 from one acre—10,840 quarts from one acre. The above was grown in the vicinity of Shortsville, N. Y., this season, and not by any unusual means. The whole appearance, size and habits of the berry and plant would lead anyone to expect similar results.

Cyclone. This berry seems to be a favorite variety all over the country. It is a healthy, luxuriant grower, and a good bearer. Fruit large, bright scarlet color; long, conical, firm and of good quality. Plant vigorous, foliage healthy, very productive. Evidently a great acquisition.

Gertrude. This variety originated with C. C. Stone, of Moline, Ill. He has thoroughly tested it. His description is as follows: "Gertrude is a chance seedling, found among some grape vines. It is a strong, healthy grower, with light green foliage. The season is early, ripening with Beder Wood. The fruit is large and very abundant, productive and firm." Gertrude has a perfect flower, and is a fine plant-



Gertrude.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

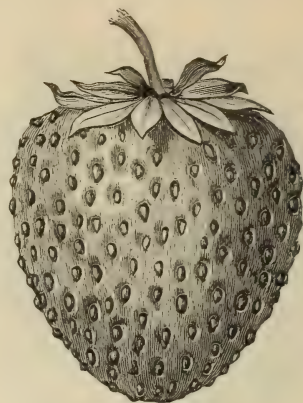
grower. The plants resemble Haverland, only they are taller and heavier. This variety is free from rust.

Maytrott's Seedling. Originated by George A. Maytrott, of New Jersey, and described by him as follows: "The most wonderful berry put on the market. It has attracted the attention of growers from all parts of the state, and there is nothing wanting in the Maytrott Seedling, it being the most productive, the earliest, best flavored; extra large, uniform fruit; ripens all over; tall fruit stem; healthy and hardy plants; large foliage, free from rust, and perfect blossom. It will produce immense crops of fruit on either light or heavy soils."

Sunnyside. (P.) This is what the introducer says about this berry: "It is the latest, is very vigorous, and never rusts; is immensely productive, and a most excellent shipper." This is what the New York Experiment Station at Geneva says about it: "Blossoms with Sharpless; season late, lasting about two weeks; fruit medium to large, fair quality, firm; bright scarlet color; foliage first class; runners abundant, stem long. In productiveness, Sunnyside heads the list of the varieties printed at the station this year."

Gardner. From Iowa comes this very promising new Strawberry, where it was found, an accidental seedling. Its many good points stand out so prominently that there is little doubt that it will soon occupy a foremost place in the list of profitable sorts. The plant grows well, is strong, robust and healthy. In productiveness it is excelled by few varieties, and it sets fully as much fruit as does Parker Earle. The berries are large, crimson, very firm, and of excellent quality. In firmness and ability to hold up well in shipping it is one of the best, and market growers will find it unsurpassed for shipping to distant markets. Its productiveness and general adaptability to all soils leads us to regard it as a profitable variety also, and these qualities render it desirable for home use. Early.

Australian Crimson. One of the best for a hot climate; it is very extensively grown in Los Angeles county, Cal., and in many other counties in the state; its main fruiting season in southern California commences in March, and continues through April, May, June and July; large crops are also harvested in January, provided there is not too much rainy weather. Being so very early, and so extremely late, it is one of the most profitable varieties to grow in a warm climate; it is a most excellent shipper; the fruit averages very large, is of a brilliant crimson color, and most deliciously flavored. The demand for plants of this variety is very great.



Columbian.

Columbian. Vigorous, thrifty plant of medium green foliage, perfect flowers; very productive of globular, pale scarlet berries; white flesh; mild, pleasant flavor; one of the earliest to ripen. Of very large size. The originator says: "In placing this berry before the public, we do so with a feeling of assurance that it will please, as its place with us is first on the list. We consider it the best Strawberry in cultivation. It is a bright scarlet color, so much desired in a market berry, and is quite firm and remarkably large for an early berry. Ripens with Michel's Early and Hoffman, and is an immense yielder; it actually bears in piles. Most early berries are shy bearers and small in size, but the Columbian reverses this. It is a strong grower, and has a *perfect blossom*. All who have tried the Columbian give it the highest praise; it is free from rust; sends its roots deep into the ground, thereby standing droughts without dying out in spots."

Dollar Strawberry. A variety of the greatest excellence; sells for from 15c. to 20c. more per crate than most other varieties; it is very early, large size, a glowing crimson in color, and possesses an excellent flavor; a fine shipper; it is grown extensively in Placer county, Cal.; it is a beautiful grower, with heavy, dark green leaves, to protect the blossoms from frosts and late spring rains; it yields a large second crop in many localities; it is enormously productive.

Hood River Strawberry (Clark's Seedling). The great shipping berry of the Pacific northwest, claimed to be earlier than Michel's Early; it can be picked when white and shipped to New York, and it will come out a waxy crimson dotted with golden seeds; a most wonderful yielder; berries large and of a most delicious flavor. This variety took a medal at the World's Columbian Exposition.

*Bisel.***STRAWBERRIES, continued.**

Bisel. The Bisel is a seedling of the Wilson, propagated in 1887. Blossoms are pistillate. Plants healthy, vigorous growers and abundant plant-makers. They have long, fine, matted roots, which enable them to stand severe droughts. The fruit is very large, luscious, and firm. Color, a deep glossy red, with a double calyx. Very productive. Season same as the Crescent, but continues to fruit later, and very uniform in shape and size. The fruit is held from the ground by large fruit trusses, but is protected from frosts by its large foliage.

Mexican Strawberry (Arizona Everbearing). A plant with heavy, dark green foliage; fruit enormous in size, cherry red in color, deliciously sweet and high-flavored; a tremendous fruiter; everbearing in southern California. This will be widely cultivated when better known.

Far West. A variety from the state of Washington, for which great things are claimed; it is a shuckless variety, a magnificent fruiter, fruits large, long, sweet, and of exquisite flavor; one of the finest growing Strawberries we have ever seen; we have reason to believe that this Strawberry is going to prove of great value.

Victor Hugo. It is a vigorous, healthy grower, doing remarkably well on light soil. In size it is fully up to Sharpless, with the advantage of color and form. In the matter of yield it has taken the lead of all Strawberries tested in the great Strawberry district of New Jersey.

Meek's Early. This berry was first highly recommended to us by the Maryland Experimental Station. We got a stock of it, and from what we learn it is firmer, more productive and earlier than Michel's Early. *The Strawberry Culturist*, Salisbury, Md., says: "Meek's Early is extremely early, fine, good, rich of flavor, satisfactory grower, berries medium size."

Belle. An abundant plant maker; fruit large, often fan-shape, seamed and irregular; quite prolific. It needs at least another season to determine its value at my place.

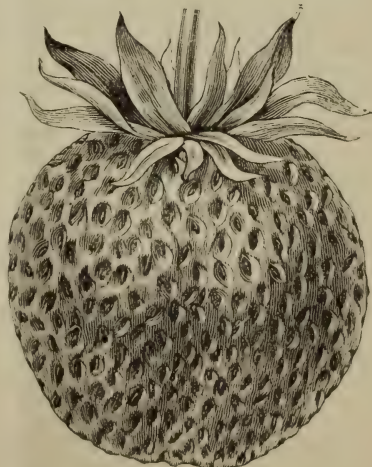
Princess. (P.) This belongs to the same family of strong, robust growers as Bubach, and resembles them in habit of growth, but has more good points as a market berry than Timbrell, and is becoming very popular.

Henry Ward Beecher. A New Jersey seedling. Has not been tested here yet, but is claimed by its introducer to be of large size, firm, of high quality, sturdy and productive. Berries are large, irregular in shape, dark crimson, firm and of fine flavor; early. Promises to become very popular.

Mary. (P.) We have never yet tested this variety, but the introducer says: "The berries are uniformly of conical form, with blunt apex, regular in size and shape, never coxcombed; deep crimson in color, of rich, high quality. Its great firmness and solidity render it of exceptional value for distant shipment."

Aroma. A strong, healthy plant; very large, handsome, firm berry, that will ship anywhere and bring a fancy price (brought this season \$5 per case), and will, any season, bring a dollar a case more than Warfield. It was not injured by frost or drought. The best late berry we have. It does not produce so many berries to the plant, but they are all so large and very fine that they will bring a fancy price.

Woolverton. This is one of the seedlings introduced by Friend John Little, of Canada; is a vigorous, healthy plant; large and attractive berries; medium to late; continues long in fruit; immense bloom and fruit; good to pollinize other kinds; highly recommended.

*Woolverton.*

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

Ostego. (P.) A comparatively new variety, valuable for its large size, beautiful color and good flavor. The plant is strong and hardy, and seems to adapt itself to all soils. The fruit is abundant, large, round, bright scarlet, and good. We think it will give abundant satisfaction, and can recommend it as being very deserving of a careful and extended trial. Midseason to late.

Rio. This being the earliest and most beautiful, has been well tried now north and south, and seems to succeed everywhere we have heard of. It is wonderfully productive, and ripens up evenly. Once in a while the larger ones are fan-shaped, with a beautiful green double calyx. It is the best shipper. Its beautiful bright scarlet color makes it a favorite with all. It not only has color, but quality. There is hardly an agricultural journal published but what has had some one speak well of Rio. M. A. Thayer, the most prominent fruit-grower of Wisconsin, cuts it short and good for 1894, as follows: "Rio. Early, dark, good quality, fine, productive, large calyx, attractive. This is after four years' trial."

White Novelty. A very desirable white Strawberry of the Alpine or Everbearing species. A vigorous grower, yielding a good crop in June, and on moist soil smaller quantities until the ground freezes. Berries larger than the old White Alpine, pure white, and of excellent quality.

Princeton Chief. (P.) A western berry, much praised in the locality of its origin, and possessing merits that will undoubtedly make it popular. It is a tall, luxuriant grower, with large, dark foliage, free from rust or disease, and compares favorably in productiveness with the best of the standard sorts. The berries are medium to large, borne on long stems, of a dark, glossy crimson, firm and of good quality. It seems to possess all the attributes of a successful shipping berry, and there can be no fault found with the plant so far as we have yet seen it.

Lovett. This is a variety that seems to succeed everywhere and with everyone. It is very vigorous and productive, making an abundance of tough, hardy plants. The fruit is from medium to large, of good color and quality; a good market variety.

Beverly. Plant very vigorous, upright grower; foliage healthy, no trace of rust or blight, and leafage sufficient to protect blossoms from frost; blossoms perfect, strong, staminate; berry large, conical, perfect form, bright, glossy crimson, and colors all over; flesh pink, texture firm, and very superior flavor, resembling the wild berry. In size is remarkably large to the last; season is medium to late.

Marshall. Of the very largest size, far surpassing in that respect any other sort; in color very dark rich crimson to the core; flesh fine grained and of a delicious flavor, and with the peculiar aroma of the native wild Strawberry, from which it is thought to have sprung. The blossom is perfect, and needs no fertilization. The plants are the strongest and most vigorous I have ever seen. The foliage is heavy, and thick enough to protect the blossoms from late frosts and the roots from the winter's cold. It is a remarkably fine keeper and carrier, which will commend it to all growers for market.

Enhance. Exceedingly productive, and in localities where it succeeds one of the most profitable market sorts. The plant is a vigorous, strong grower, with splendid foliage. Fruit large, rather irregular in shape, of dark crimson color, firm flesh and good quality. For home use it is admirable. Midsummer to late.

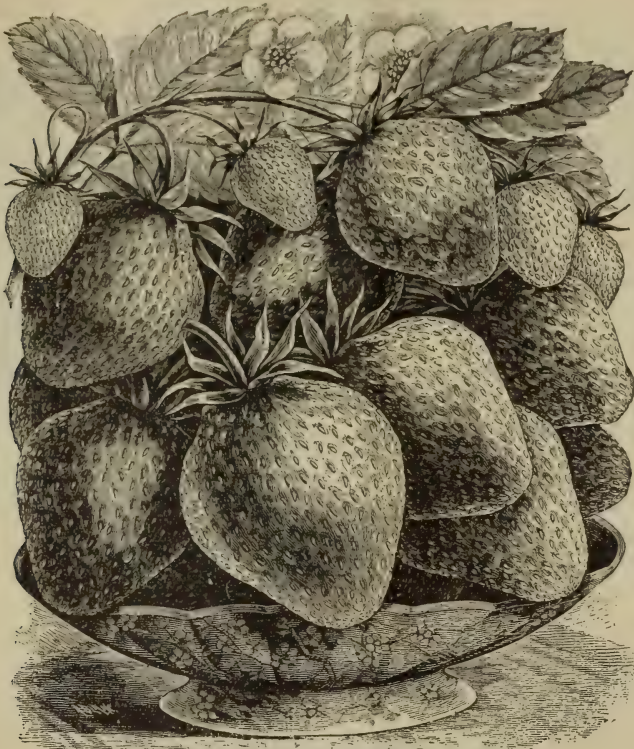
Eureka. (P.) This season we were taken by surprise by this berry. It was the best fruiter on our grounds; the bloom comes through the frost in much better condition than any other variety, and produces a good crop of beautiful fruit. It is very large, after the nature of Bubach, ripening late with Gandy's Prize, and commanding a good price. We find that it is going to be a valuable variety for market growers.

Greenville. A superb variety; the fruit is not quite so large as Bubach, but is of better quality and much more solid.

Dayton. Early, hardy, good size, productive, superior quality, fine shipper, handsome appearance, vigorous grower; free from dust and blight.



Beverly.

*Lady Thompson.***STRAWBERRIES, continued.**

Lady Thompson. Owing to our limited space we cannot say much of this berry, but if one-half of the reports are true, this is a wonderful berry. It is large, immensely productive, of large size, and handsome, and everyone who has them speaks in the highest terms of them. The foliage is healthy, something after the nature of the Tennessee Prolific. We have made the price of this berry low, so as to enable all to give it a trial. Blossom perfect.

Gandy's Prize. Large and very late; holds its fruit well from the ground. This is the best late berry we have growing, all points considered. Very firm, and when put on the market brings the highest market price; it is also valuable as a fertilizer to use with early varieties, making the latter end of the crop more perfect. We have received 5 cents per quart more for Gandy than any other variety, owing to its size, beauty and firmness at this late date of ripening.

Haverland. (P.) A native of Ohio, but does not lose its reputation by going into

other states. This is the most productive berry on the market to-day. Size large; color light; will not stand long shipments, but for near markets is one of the best. We cannot recommend the Haverland too highly, as it has good foliage, is a strong grower, and fruits abundantly. Some growers claim 1,000 bushels per acre.

Bubach No. 5. (P.) Too well known to need description. A profitable variety for a near market. A moderate plant-maker; mid-season.

Tennessee Prolific. It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent, showing the parentage of both. The fruit is large, handsome, and as productive as Haverland, and far superior in every way, and we think it is a berry everybody will like. It is a great plant-maker, with beautiful, healthy foliage and perfect blossoms. "I can endorse all you say, and more, of the Tennessee Prolific Strawberry. I have seen it in fruit, picked and eaten them, and I never saw a finer nor as fine a Strawberry in my life."—*J. F. Jackson, editor "Southern Planter," Richmond, Va.*

Prices of Strawberries.

	Doz.	100	1,000		Doz.	100	1,000
Ideal	\$1 50	\$7 00	\$50 00	H. W. Beecher . . .	\$0 75	\$3 00	\$10 00
Oriole	1 50	7 00	50 00	Mary	75	3 00	10 00
Eleanor	1 00	5 00	30 00	Aroma	75	3 00	10 00
Hayes' Prolific . . .	75	3 00	15 00	Otsego	40	1 00	5 00
Weston	1 00	5 00		Rio	40	1 00	5 00
Brunette	1 00	5 00		White Novelty . . .	25	50	3 00
Hersey	1 00	5 00		Princeton Chief . . .	35	75	4 00
Edith	3 00	10 00		Eureka	25	50	2 50
Omega	1 00	5 00		Enhance	25	50	2 50
Fountain	1 00	5 00		Gandy	25	50	2 25
Holland	1 00	5 00	30 00	Haverland	25	50	2 00
Brandywine	75	3 00		Beverly	25	50	2 25
Champion of England	1 00	5 00		Marshall	25	50	2 50
Gertrude	1 50	7 00		Greenville	25	50	2 25
Maytrott's Seedling .	75	3 00		Dayton	25	50	2 00
Gardner	50	2 00		Bubach	25	50	2 00
Cyclone	40	1 50		Tennessee Prolific .	25	50	2 00
Sunnyside	1 00	5 00		Lady Thompson . . .	25	50	2 25
Australian Crimson .	2 00	8 00		Lovett	25	50	2 00
Dollar	2 00	8 00		Timbrell	25	50	2 25
Hood River	1 00	5 00		Sharpless	25	50	2 00
Mexican	75	3 00		Michel's Early . . .	20	40	1 50
Far West	2 00	8 00		Crescent	20	40	1 50
Victor Hugo	40	1 00	5 00	Philip's Seedling . .	20	40	1 50
Meek's Early	25	75	2 00	Jocunda	25	50	2 00
Wolverton	40	1 00	2 50	Gen. Putnam	25	50	2 00
Belle	75	3 00	10 00	Muskingum	25	50	2 00
Columbian	40	1 00	5 00	Splendid	25	50	2 00
Bisel	25	50	3 00	Smith's Seedling . .	25	50	2 00
Princess	25	50	3 00	Shuckless	25	50	2 00

RASPBERRIES.

The Raspberry is a palatable, popular, profitable and easily cultivated berry. In its culture, the soil should be prepared as for strawberries, and the plants set 3 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart. Plant only when the ground is moist, and firm the soil about the roots with the foot. Work as for corn or potatoes. Prune in spring, and after fruiting cut out and burn all old wood and young canes but the best three.

Prices of Raspberries.

REDS.	By Mail Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1,000	CAPS.	By Mail Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1,000
Brandywine	\$0 40	\$1 00	\$8 00	Doolittle, black . . .	\$0 40	\$1 00	\$7 00
Columbian, 25c. ea. .	2 50	20 00		Earhart, black . . .	75	3 00	20 00
Cuthbert	40	1 00	5 00	Gault, 50 cts. each. .	4 00		
Golden Queen	60	1 50	10 00	Gregg	40	1 00	7 00
Hansel	40	1 00	7 00	Kansas	50	2 00	10 00
Loudon	3 25	25 00		Lovett	50	2 00	10 00
Marlboro	40	1 00	8 00	Mam. Cluster, black .	50	1 00	8 00
Rancocas	40	1 00	8 00	Nemaha, black . . .	50	1 50	10 00
Royal Church, 10c. ea	1 00	3 00	20 00	Ohio, black	40	1 00	7 00
Surprise	40	1 00	9 00	Palmer, black	50	1 50	7 00
Turner	40	1 00	5 00	Progress, black . . .	40	1 00	7 00
Thompson's Early Prolific	60	1 00	6 00	Shaffer's, purple . .	40	1 50	10 00
				Smith	50	1 00	9 00
				Souhegan, black . . .	40	1 00	7 00
CAPS.				Tyler, black	40	1 00	7 00
Cromwell	50	1 00	8 00	Winona	50	2 00	15 00
Caroline, yellow . . .	75	2 50	20 00	Mills No. 15	1 00	3 00	20 00



MILLER RED RASPBERRY.

Here is an instance of one of the good things of life which has been kept from the public for some years by a few growers, who preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. This berry has been fruited for some years past, and would probably have remained in seclusion for a long time to come if it had not been brought to public notice by a few enterprising fruit men, who desired that the horticultural world should know more of its good qualities and reap some of the profits thereof. Only a short description is necessary.

The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself.

As compared with Cuthbert and Thompson, growing in the same field, it has never yet shown any signs of winter killing, whilst these have both suffered considerably in mild winters. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it **the firmest and best shipping berry in existence**; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11, the Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson's did, in the same field, under the same conditions, continuing until August 3—Thompson having been gone three weeks; fully as prolific as Cuthbert. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light, sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soils with equal success. To sum up in conclusion, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1st. Ripens with the very earliest. | 4th. Perfectly hardy. |
| 2d. Productiveness equal to any. | 5th. Quality Unsurpassed. |
| 3d. Has no equal as a shipper. | 6th. Attractive Color. |

The following are a few testimonials from well known horticulturists and commission men, who have seen and handled this berry:

Testimonials.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF POMOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1894.

Dear Sir—Your letter of July 2, describing the Miller Raspberry, received, for which, and the berries, accept my thanks.

It has every appearance of being remarkably productive; in fact, your trial with it and Thompson's Early establishes its fruitfulness; is of a beautiful color, which it retains even when berries are crushed in transportation; is of good size, of remarkable firmness, and should prove a valuable addition to our list of red Raspberries. In quality I consider it superior to Cuthbert.

Yours truly,

S. B. HEIGES, *Pomologist.*

LATER—July 6.—Since reading your letter of July 4, I am doubly impressed with the merits of the Miller. Mr. Taylor reports as follows: "Resembles Brandywine in general appearance, but is firmer. Its earliness, firmness, productiveness, bright color and good quality combine to make it a very promising variety for market."

Yours truly,

S. B. HEIGES, *Pomologist.*

Prof. Taylor is assistant U. S. Pomologist.

PARKSLEY, VA., July 13, 1894.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 2d and the box of the Miller Raspberry came all right. It is indeed a good berry. The size, color and flavor are good, and it is quite firm enough to ship well. I had been to Richmond to see a new Raspberry on the grounds of M. T. Thompson not long before your specimens came, and there saw the Thompson (Early Prolific), to which you refer. I think the Miller better if it bears generally as it does with you.

Yours sincerely,

H. E. VANDEMAN, *Ex-U. S. Pomologist.*

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
ORANGE JUDD CO., 52 and 54 LAFAYETTE PLACE,
NEW YORK, July 11, 1894.

Dear Sir—The berries came to hand this morning, and were in very fair condition. It seems like a solid, good colored and good quality fruit, of good size. Are you confident that it will outyield the Cuthbert? I should be glad to have the history of the berry—its origin, etc., and if possible, would like two or three plants next spring to test it here. Has it been disseminated? I do not remember to have heard of it before.

Sincerely yours,

E. G. FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler was formerly associate editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, but is now connected with the *American Agriculturist*.

OFFICE OF THE FARM JOURNAL,
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1894.

Dear Sir—We received in good order the little box of Miller Raspberries. They are certainly very large and fine. Have you been informed that we are intending to publish next winter a berry book? It would not be a bad idea for you to have a painting or photograph made of the berry, and furnish us with information concerning it.

Yours truly,

WILMER ATKINSON CO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1894.

Dear Sir—Your letter received. We think without exception you have sent us the finest red Raspberries we have handled, and yesterday, while all Queens were soft your Miller was firm and hard.

SMITH & MILLER, *Produce and Commission Merchants.*

PHILADELPHIA, July, 1894.

Dear Sir—The Miller Raspberry, which we have handled for you this season, we consider an excellent berry, surpassed by none in size, flavor and durability in shipping. We would recommend the cultivation of this variety, as it cannot but prove a very profitable undertaking for the grower.

Respectfully,

J. P. MOYER & CO., *Wholesale Commission Merchants.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1894.

Dear Sir—The red Raspberries we have been handling for you, called the Miller, we have found to give the best satisfaction to our trade of any berry we have handled this season. They have been of good color, very large and firm, and we always had them engaged on arrival. Every one who has bought them of us has praised them very highly, and has engaged them ahead. We have always been able to get from two to four cents per quart more for them than any of the other berries we have handled at the same time. Wishing you success with your berries, we remain, Yours,

DENNEY & WRIGHT, *Commission Merchants.*

The Mills Raspberry.

(No. 15.)

We believe this to be the best black cap variety before the public at the present time. While we have not yet fruited it here, we hear such good reports from authority we can rely upon, that we feel safe in recommending it to our patrons, believing you will all be pleased with it. It is better than any others yet introduced. The originator's description is as follows:

The Mills (No. 15) resembles the Gregg in appearance of the fruit. It with me is doubly as productive and more hardy. The quality of the fruit is not surpassed. It has a rich purple juice, which makes it superior for table use, either canned or dried. As a plant producer it is all that can be desired. The plants are strong and well filled with roots. It has been on the market four years, and has become quite well known. In 1893 it yielded 56 per cent. more than the Ohio on the station grounds.



Mills Raspberry.

Testimonials.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1893.

To Whom It May Concern:

It affords us pleasure to bear testimony to the superiority of the Mills Raspberry, as we saw it growing upon his place during the year '91. On several occasions during that season we visited his Raspberry plantation, and particularly observed the growth and character of the Mills Raspberry, which for the first time was then brought to our attention. We saw it growing side by side with the Gregg, and as it then appeared it was as large, fully as good if not a better bearer, was richer, and finer in flavor, was more pulpy, and with fewer seeds. We used a large quantity of these berries for family purposes, both for eating fresh and in canning, and for all these purposes we found it superior to any other black Raspberry we have ever used. We observed the strong, healthy growth of the bushes, and their apparent freedom from any disease. From the opportunity which we have had of testing, as denoted above, we would pronounce it a superior berry, and very desirable for general cultivation. It affords us pleasure to recommend it to our friends.

SMITHS & POWELL CO.

LIVERPOOL, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1894.

Dear Sir—Your Raspberry, Mills (No. 15), fruited the past season. The only fault I have to find with it, is the trouble I have with the pickers; they all want to pick the Mills row. I have to have them take turns in picking it. I have been growing the Ohio quite largely; I shall discard it and grow the Mills instead. My customers like it much better.

JOHN BATZER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1894.

I have fruited the Mills Raspberries for two years. For quality, productiveness and upright rank growth I give the No. 15 the preference. The flavor of the berries is delicious. I feel certain any one investing in these berries will not have cause to regret it.

HAMLET WORKER.

Mr. Worker is Master of the Onondago County Pomona Grange.

SALINA, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1894.

The Mills (No. 15) Raspberry, which I have fruited this season, is indeed a superb berry. Plenty of cane of rank growth, perfectly hardy, fruit of large size, of superior flavor. Ripens between Palmer and Ohio. I shall plant largely of this variety next season.

IRVING C. TERRY.

Price, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

The Miller Red Raspberry and the Mills Raspberry (No. 15) are good representatives of their respective families, the red and the black. □ Fruit growers who are on the lookout for fine quality combined with great productiveness should not fail to plant the Miller and the Mills.

The Columbian Raspberry.

The Columbian is a new candidate for horticultural favor, which the originator offers to the public, confident that it will head the list of first-class berries. We believe that all that is necessary to prove what we say is to give it a fair trial, and that when it is as well known abroad as it is at home it will advertise itself. It is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg Blackcap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two.

The following points show the superiority of the Columbian over all other berries now grown :

1. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody, color light green, changing to bright red in autumn.
2. Its foliage is very handsome and healthful, light green in color, retaining its health and hue until killed by autumn frosts.
3. Its roots are large and spreading, and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drought successfully.
4. It propagates readily from the tips, and never suckers from the roots.
5. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without harm.
6. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter ; shape somewhat conical ; color dark red, bordering on purple ; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked ; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp, with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry,
7. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other, for the following reasons : It holds its form better ; is of a more beautiful color ; is sweeter and richer in flavor ; shrinks less in processing.
8. It makes a fine evaporated berry, retaining color, form and flavor in a most remarkable degree, and selling for fully one-third more than other berries.
9. Its fruiting season is very uniform, extending from July 12 to August 15, and maintaining its high quality to the last.
10. Its manner of fruiting is peculiar to itself, each berry growing upon a separate stem from 2 to 4 inches long, from which it is removed without crumbling.
11. It is a most excellent shipper, never crumbling or crushing, either in handling or transportation.
12. It finds a ready market ; over 20,000 quarts sold for family use during the past season, and some orders could not be supplied.
13. It is wonderfully prolific, yielding over 8,000 quarts to the acre. 3,500 bushes produced on an average of 5 quarts each, or 17,500 quarts.

Summary of Qualities—Extremely vigorous and resisting drought. Manner or propagation, no suckers. Fruit very large. Best berry for canning, retaining size, color and flavor. Long season of fruiting and high quality of late fruit. Fruit adheres to the stem, not dropping ; does not crumble in picking. Fine and excellent shipper. Wonderfully prolific, over 8,000 quarts per acre.



The Columbian and Loudon Raspberries are worthy the attention of all growers.

Loudon Raspberry.

The Loudon Raspberry.

Mr. E. S. Carman says : Loudon is the coming market Red Raspberry. We are rejoiced to see that the Loudon Raspberry, first brought to public notice by *The R. N. Y.*, is to be introduced by C. A. Green. As judged here, it is the best red Raspberry in existence.

LATER—Loudon is the finest red Raspberry we know of.

LAST REPORT—Loudon is harder than Cuthbert. The berry is firmer. It will stand drought and resist anthracnose better. The quality is at least as good.

Mr. J. H. Hale said that "Loudon was sweeter and firmer."

Geo. E. Ellwanger, Wm. C. Barry, P. C. Reynolds and John Charlton, all of Rochester, N. Y., and others from different local-

RASPBERRIES, continued.

ities, all expressed themselves as pleased with it. Ellwanger & Barry and other prominent nurserymen have sent in orders for Loudon plants.

The late Marshall P. Wilder has said that "the first thing to be considered in fruit is quality. Since fruits are grown to be eaten, the question as to whether they are good eating or poor eating is the main question." Practical fruit growers do not all agree with Mr. Wilder in this regard, as they have no use for a red raspberry for market which is soft, no matter how good it may be, but the Loudon, in addition to its firmness, is a berry of fine quality. The color of the Loudon is all that could be desired in a red Raspberry. It will present a most attractive appearance upon the fruit stand, owing to its fine bright red color, large size and firmness.

To sum up the qualifications of the Loudon, I repeat: First, it ripens moderately early, and holds out very late; second, productiveness beyond any red Raspberry known; third, the firmest shipping berry known; fourth, the hardest market red Raspberry; fifth, superior quality; sixth, attractive crimson color; seventh, large size and solidity; eighth, it is thornless.

Palmer.

Supposed to be a cross between Souhegan and Gregg. First fruited in 1882, and has withstood 32 degrees below zero without injury. Ripens with Souhegan, and produces 25 per cent. more fruit. The claims for Palmer are ironclad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality and wonderful productiveness, having yielded 120 bushels per acre, and all ripe before the first picking of Gregg.

BLACKBERRIES.**Prices of Blackberries.**

	Mail, doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1,000
Dorchester	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$10 00
Early Harvest (genuine).	30	1 00	5 00
Kittatinny	40	1 00	10 00
Lawton	1 00	2 00	15 00
Maxwell's Early each, 25 cts.	1 00	4 00	30 00
Minnewaski. Large, hardy and productive.	50	2 00	15 00
Ohmer	1 00	4 00	30 00
Wilson's Early	40	1 00	5 00
Eldorado	1 50	10 00	75 00
Leader each, 25 cts.	3 00		
Lucretia Dewberry, tips.	50	1 00	5 00

Blackberry Plants will be sent **by mail** at the dozen rates free of postage; at the 100 rates if 25 cents for 50 plants, and 40 cents for 100 plants, be added to the price; and the same will apply to currants and gooseberries.

Ohmer Blackberry.

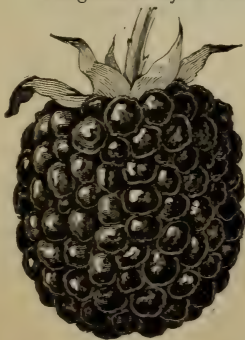
Originated by N. Ohmer, of Ohio, the originator of the Gregg raspberry, which is better known, has been planted more extensively, and with greater profit than any other Blackberry.

Mr. Ohmer is probably the most extensive and successful small fruit grower of Ohio, and for him to disseminate this new Blackberry, bearing his own name, is evidence of his high appreciation of it and a guarantee of its merit.

He describes the new berry as hardy, healthful, and very large; ripening after raspberries are gone, and lasting until late in August, when prices are up. Excellent quality, firm, no core, and sweet before soft or fully ripe.

Maxwell's Early Blackberry.

In introducing this new Blackberry to our friends and patrons, we do so with the utmost sincerity and belief that it is the coming early market variety, and as proof of our faith in this berry, we have planted it largely in our own plantings for market. It comes from Kansas, and we can only give the

*Ohmer.*

BLACKBERRIES, continued.

originator's description of it as given to us. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of a Blackberry as large as or larger than Wilson's Early and ripening as early as Early Harvest, and this is claimed for Maxwell's Early. Very large, sweet, rich and luscious, melting in your mouth; no core whatever; very productive; ripens before strawberries are gone, or at same time with Lucretia Dewberry and Early Harvest Blackberry, and is three times as large as the latter. Bush a low, strong, stocky grower, free from rust, double blossom, or other disease.

Fruit growers will appreciate the immense value of a Blackberry healthy, free from disease and double blossom, as large as Wilson's Early and ripening with Early Harvest. Such is Maxwell's Early, and it will be extensively planted as soon as plants can be produced.

The Leader. (New.)

This is a chance seedling found growing by the side of an Osage hedge fence in the western part of Kankakee county, Ill., some 20 rods away from what is supposed to have been the Kittatinny Blackberry. Its large size, great productiveness and good quality attracted the attention of every one who saw it. This is the only Blackberry exhibited at Sangamon county fair in 1891 fresh from the plants, ripe, green and in bloom, and again it was the only one exhibited at the Illinois state fair in 1894 fresh from the plants, ripe, green and in bloom. The plant is a strong grower, hardy and productive, the fruit of large size and good quality, the largest berries over an inch long. It ripens a few days before the Snyder, and is inclined to produce some fruit in August and September, if not overloaded in July. The stock of plants is very limited, and they will only be offered singly and by the dozen. 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

*Leader.***Lucretia Dewberry.**

Claimed to be the best of the Blackberry family. As hardy as Snyder; as productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry, and of unequalled excellence—soft, sweet and luscious throughout; of brightest glossy black color. The Lucretia Dewberry has won endorsements and highest praise from the best horticulturists in the country. Its eminent success in all soils, from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Florida, is something phenomenal in small fruit culture. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter-kill.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit, so popular, large, handsome and delicious in Europe, is beginning to receive a little of the attention in America that it deserves. Like the currant (to which it is closely allied), the Gooseberry is a gross feeder, and delights in a deep, rich soil. Its greatest enemy is "mildew," which, however, is generally avoided by planting in partial shade, as recommended for currants, and by thorough mulching.

Prices of Gooseberries.

	One Year			Two Years		
	Mail Each.	Mail Doz.	Exp. 100	Mail Each	Mail Doz.	Exp. 100
Chautauqua	\$1 00	\$10 00		\$1 50	\$15 00	
Columbus	50	5 00				
Downing		1 00	\$4 00		1 50	\$6 00
Houghton		75	2 50		1 00	3 50
Industry				15	1 50	12 00
Red Jacket	50	5 00	30 00	75	7 50	40 00
Smith's		1 00	4 00		1 50	6 00
Triumph				35	3 50	
Pearl	50	5 00		75	8 00	
Lancashire Lad	25	2 00		35	3 00	
Keepsake	25	2 00		35	3 00	

GOOSEBERRIES, continued.

Keepsake. This is one of the latest and most improved English varieties. Fruit very large, green, and of the best flavor; an immense cropper, strong grower, and one week earlier than Industry. It is a sure bearer, owing to its dense foliage, which protects the bloom from early spring frosts. We can strongly recommend this as being the best of its class on the market, and all our patrons should try it.

Red Jacket. As large as the largest. Berry smooth; very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For seven years has stood close to Triumph, Crown Bob, White Smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and a dozen other (English) sorts; and while all these have mildewed more or less in leaf and fruit, mildew has never yet appeared on Red Jacket. We need this Gooseberry, which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of sorts which mildew so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown, except in a very few localities in America.

Lancashire Lad. This is another variety of the English type, and is claimed to be superior to Industry, being of a brighter and clearer red, and almost smooth and very large. The bushes are productive, not inclined to mildew, and strong growing. One of the best dessert berries, first-class in quality.

Chautauqua. A supposed cross between the American and English varieties. Is not so subject to mildew as the English type. Bush stout and vigorous, having the usual complement of thorns; foliage large, glossy, dark green; berries large, often 1 to 1½ inches long; color pale yellow; sweet, but rather thin skinned. Very productive.

Columbus. A new yellow variety, very prolific, free from mildew, and said to have larger fruit than Industry.

Houghton. The old well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. Houghton gives us annual crops of good-sized fruit; it is enormously productive, does not mildew, and is in every way worthy of a place in every garden.

Downing. Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific.

White Smith. Large, roundish oval, yellowish white; of first quality and English type; one of the best.



Houghton Gooseberry.

Pearl Gooseberry.

The most prolific Gooseberry known. On one bush we estimated that there must have been 2,500 berries; it averages eight berries per inch of wood. See testimonials.

Annie L. Jack, the popular writer for The Rural New-Yorker.

HILLSIDE, CHAUTAUQUA BASIN, QUEBEC.

Jan. 12, 1895.

Dear Sir—The Pearl Gooseberry is with us a prolific bearer of good, sound fruit, not large but of good flavor. I have not yet seen any tendency to mildew, and the foliage holds well, and retains its color after fruiting.

Yours truly,

ANNIE L. JACK.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1895.

Dear Sir—Yours of yesterday received, asking me what I know about the Pearl Gooseberry. I

have fruited the Pearl for several years, and now have about one acre planted for fruit. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew fruit larger than Downing. Yours,

E. B. LEWIS.

GRANTON, ONT., Jan. 9, 1895.

Dear Sir—I have fruited the Pearl Gooseberry two years. I find no weak points in it. Plants green and healthy, not liable to rust, an abundant bearer, size medium to large, no small berries, and brings all the berries formed to perfection. It has proved here more satisfactory than any other varieties grown here. Your respectfully,

JOHN LITTLE.

A Mistake in horticulture is more fatal than in agriculture. The latter can usually be remedied in a season; the former may hurt for a life-time. How great, then, are the responsibilities the nurseryman must assume in seeking to promote this ennobling art.

CURRENTS.

CULTURE.—They should be planted in good, deep soil, in a cool location, and manured very heavily. Plant 4 by 5 feet, work like raspberries, keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure, if the best quality of fruit is desired. They should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them; keep them thinned out, so that air can freely pass through them. Currant-worms can be destroyed by using hellebore; dissolve 1 ounce in 3 gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling-can. This can be done with very little expense, if performed at the right time.

Prices of Currents.

	One year.			Two years.		
	Mail Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1,000	Mail Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1,000
Cherry and Versailles , large red . . .	\$0 50	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$0 75	\$3 50	\$30 00
White Grape , white, handsome, good . .	50	2 50	20 00	75	3 00	25 00
Red Dutch , very prolific	50	2 50	20 00	75	3 00	25 00
Black Naples , good for jelly	50	2 00	20 00	50	2 50	25 00
Fay's Prolific (Red) . . . each, 10 cts. .	1 00	6 00	each, 15c.	1 25	7 00	
Crandall , black each, 20 cts. .	1 50	8 00	" 25c.	2 00	10 00	
North Star each, 25 cts. .	2 00	15 00	" 35c.	2 50		

Cherry. This is a popular market variety, and needs no description, as all know it.

Fay's Prolific. This variety has been praised very highly of late, and I do not think in any way has been misrepresented; it is healthy, vigorous and very productive. It is somewhat larger than the Cherry, and is fully twice as productive.

NOTE.—Our stock of Fay's is quite large and of *extra-fine* plants. Guaranteed to be true to name; be sure you get the genuine. We have some light Fay's we can make low rates on; they are good plants for planting, but too light to grade with No. 1 stock. Write for rates, naming the light grade.

Versailles. Similar to the Cherry; the best and most popular variety; the largest of all except Fay's; berries large, of bright red crimson. Bushes hardy, productive.

Black Naples. The best black Currant of its class. Valued by some for jellies; it is very productive.

North Star. A promising new variety. The average length of the bunches is 4 inches; the berries from a single bunch, 30 in number, placed side by side, touching, covered a line 12 inches long. The fruit is very sweet and rich in quality; firm, a good market berry, desirable dessert fruit in the natural state, and unequaled for jelly. The length and abundance of the clusters make it possible to pick 25 per cent. more fruit in the same length of time from this than from other sorts.

White Grape. The only white Currant that is really of any account; very large and productive; of excellent quality.

Red Dutch. An old well-known variety. Very productive.

NOTE.—Add 20 cts. per dozen if to be sent by mail, as bushes are very large.



North Star Currant.

Crandall Tree Currant.

Description of Introducer: Wonderfully productive; immense size, the largest berries being nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter. No other small fruit approaches it in productiveness. It is absolutely proof against the currant worm and other insect enemies. For all culinary purposes, either for pies or sauce, green or ripe, and for jam or jelly when ripe, it has no superior on account of its delicious flavor, peculiar to itself, although some like the huckleberry, but more acid giving it more character. We think it is the very best fruit of its season for pies, and we use no other; far better than any other small fruit. When cooked, the seeds almost entirely disappear. We have had hundreds taste of pie of Crandall Currants, and all liked it.

It has no relation to, neither has it a trace of the odor of, the European Black Currant. It is a native American. It is a strong, rapid grower, usually bearing fruit the next year after planting. Owing to its size, it is rapidly picked, can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit. The Crandall Black Currant has fruited with us, and proved to be very large, productive and valuable.

Strong plants, by mail or express, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

MULBERRIES.

It is surprising that the Mulberry is not more generally planted, when we consider its value as a shade tree for the lawn or around the house, and the abundance of its sweet, berry-like fruit, which is very palatable, and is greedily eaten by pigs and fowls.

Downing.

This is the finest variety of Mulberry yet introduced, and its rapid growth, profusion of foliage of such deep verdure and dense shade should give it popularity. It is a

shapely and compact habit of form, long-lived, and its wood is very durable. The fruit is very abundant, of the shape shown in the illustration, and almost as large as blackberries. It is sweet, delicious and refreshing, and is borne from July until late in autumn. It is free from the mawkish, cloying sweetness of other Mulberries, and is really very good. Poultry are very fond of it, and eat it greedily. We regard it as especially desirable for planting in grounds of limited extent, such as the village dooryard, where but one or two shade trees are grown. For this purpose it is not excelled by any other tree, and no one will regret planting it.



4 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, 3 for 90 cts., \$3 per doz.; 6 to 8 feet, branched, 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.25, \$4 per doz. Small (by mail), 25 cts. each, 3 for 60 cts.

Hicks' Everbearing.

Remarkably prolific, and remains a very long time in bearing; the fruit is of good size, rich and sweet. An excellent sort for furnishing food for poultry, which are excessively fond of Mulberries. By many this is esteemed superior to Downing.

4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, 3 for 90 cts., \$3 per doz.



Moore's Early.

GRAPES.

The capitals denote the season of ripening, the small letters the color of the fruit.

	1 year old				2 years old			
	Mail Each	Mail Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1,000	Mail Each	Mail Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1,000
Agawam (M., r.)	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$50 00	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
Bacchus (M., b.)	10	75	2 50	20 00	15	1 00	3 00	25 00
Brighton (M., r.)	15	1 50	10 00	90 00	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
Catawba (L., r.)	10	75	3 00	25 00	15	1 00	5 00	40 00
Champion (E., b.)	10	75	2 00	15 00	15	1 00	3 00	20 00
Colerain (E., w.)	50	4 00			75	6 00		
Columbian	75				1 00			
Clinton (L., b.)	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
Concord (M., b.)	10	75	2 00	15 00	15	1 00	3 00	20 00
Cottage (E., b.)	15	1 00	3 00	25 00	20	1 50	5 00	40 00
Delaware (M., r.)	15	1 00	6 00	50 00	20	1 50	7 50	60 00
Duchess (M., w.)	15	1 00	6 00	50 00	20	2 00	9 00	75 00
Early Victor (E., b.) . . .	10	75	5 00	40 00	15	1 00	6 00	50 00
Eaton (E., b.)	25	2 50	15 00		35	3 00	20 00	
Elvira (L., w.)	15	75	3 00	25 00	20	1 00	4 00	35 00
Empire State (E., w.) . .	15	1 00	5 00	50 00	20	1 50	7 00	
Green Mountain (E., w.) .	40	4 00	30 00		60	6 00	50 00	
Highland (L., b.)	20	1 00	7 50	60 00	25	2 00	10 00	100 00
Ives (E., b.)	10	75	3 00	25 00	15	1 00	4 00	35 00
Ironclad (L., b.)	15	1 00	7 50	50 00	20	2 00	10 00	90 00
Jefferson (L., r.)	20	1 00	7 50	50 00	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
Lady (E., w.)	10	1 00	5 00	40 00	15	1 00	7 00	60 00
Lady Washington (L., w.)	15	1 00	7 50	60 00	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
Lutie (E., r.)	25	2 40	20 00		40	4 00	30 00	
Martha (M., w.)	10	75	2 50	20 00	15	1 00	3 00	25 00
Moore's Diamond (M., w.)	15	1 00	7 50		20	1 50	10 00	
Moore's Early (E., b.) . .	10	1 00	4 00	3 00	15	1 50	6 00	50 00
Moyer (E., r.)	75	7 50			1 00	10 00		
Niagara (M., w.)	10	75	3 00	25 00	15	1 00	3 50	30 00
Norfolk (E., r.)	30	3 00	20 00		40	4 00	30 00	
Ohio Early	1 00	10 00			1 25	12 50		
Perkins (E., r.)	10	1 00	4 00	50 00	15	1 25	5 00	50 00
Pocklington (M., w.) . .	10	60	3 00	25 00	15	75	4 00	35 00
Poughkeepsie (E., r.) . .	50	5 00	40 00	400 00	1 00	10 00	75 00	750 00
Salem (M., r.)	10	75	4 00	30 00	15	1 00	5 00	45 00
Telegraph (E., b.)	15	1 00	7 00	60 00	25	2 00	9 00	80 00
Ulster (M., r.)	25	2 50			35	3 50		
Vergennes (L., r.)	25	1 50	10 00	75 00	35	2 00	15 00	100 00
Woodruff (E., r.)	20	1 25	8 00		25	2 00	12 00	
Worden (E., b.)	10	1 00	5 00	40 00	15	1 50	6 00	60 00
Wyoming (E., r.)	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	25	2 00	10 00	100 00
Wilder (M., b.)	15	1 00	7 00	60 00	20	1 50	6 50	60 00

CHERRIES.

By express or freight, first-class, 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; medium, 20 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Early Richmond. Medium, red, acid, productive.

May Duke. Large, red, good quality.

June Duke. Large, dark red, excellent.

Montmorency. Large, bright red, sour, late and valuable.

Belle D'Choicy. Medium, amber, good.

Black Eagle. Large, heart-shaped, dark, rich and good.

Downer's Late. Medium, red, rich.

Black Tartarian. Large, juicy, rich, sweet, delicious.

Gov. Wood. Large, yellow, with light red cheek, delicious.

Napoleon. Very large, light, with red cheek, sweet and good.

Yellow Spanish. Large, yellow, rich, sweet and good.

Oxheart. Very large, light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich and excellent.

Can also furnish Elton, Windsor, Olivet, Dye House, Empress Eugenie, English Morello, etc.

ORANGES.

The list of hardy Oranges, suitable for culture in northern latitudes, is a small one, it is true, but those included in it amply repay any care and expense involved in their culture. The two varieties described below are the best of their class.

The Trifoliolate Orange. (*Citrus trifoliata*.)

A new hardy Orange. This is the most hardy of the Orange family, and will stand our northern climate with little or no protection, and is also desirable for pot-culture. In the parks of both New York and Philadelphia it is growing luxuriantly, and blooming and fruiting profusely. You can have an Orange tree growing, blooming and fruiting in your lawn or yard. It is a dwarf, of a low, symmetrical growth, with beautiful trifoliolate glossy green leaves, and an abundance of large white, sweet-scented blossoms, larger and finer than any other variety of Orange blossoms, and borne almost continually. The fruit is small, bright orange red in color, having a peculiar flavor, of no value for eating, though it may prove useful in making a lemonade, as the fruit is as acid as a lime. The fine appearance of the tree, with its constant habit of blooming and showy fruit, combine to make a plant of peculiar value and beauty. It is a conspicuous and attractive object in any shrubbery or pleasure ground, pot or tub, and is best suited for open ground culture, as it is deciduous and drops its leaves in the fall, and cannot be induced to make much growth in winter, even in a greenhouse, though it will not drop its leaves if kept from frost. It blooms very profusely in spring and early summer, but after the fruit begins to form, blossoms are not plentiful. Our cut represents a young tree, about 4 feet high, as it appears when in bloom and when in fruit, but the flowers and fruit do not appear together to the extent there shown.

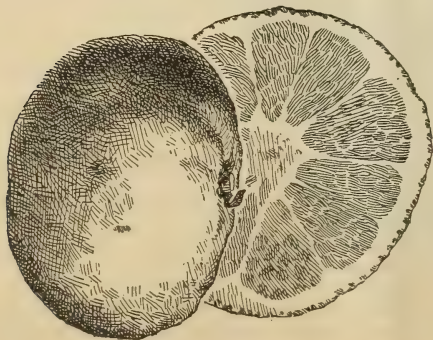


*Citrus
trifoliata.*

Strong, thrifty young trees, by mail or express, 25c. each, \$2. 50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Satsuma Dwarf Orange.

A seedless variety of the Mandarin or Kid Glove class, of dwarf habit, and has withstood a cold of 20° of freezing. They are budded on the hardy trifoliolate Orange, which flourishes in the climate of New York city, and can be relied on to be hardy far north of the limit of other Oranges. The Satsuma thrives in Japan in sections where there is a considerable annual snow fall, and the trifoliolate stocks, being deciduous, keep them back in the spring until all danger of late frost is past. Their hardiness, dwarf habit and thornlessness make them peculiarly suitable for amateur culture. The fruit is medium sized, flattened, deep orange color, smooth, thin skin, which is sweet, aromatic, and easily detached from the pulp. Color of pulp dark orange; segments part freely; fine grain, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious. The tree is perfectly thornless, and is also the most hardy of all the Oranges.



Satsuma Orange.

Mail or express, 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.25.

NUTS AND NUT TREES.

Plant Nut Trees instead of the Nuts.

Until recently nut trees have been but little grown in nurseries, and in consequence all transplanted trees have come from the forest or where they have come up and grown naturally, and having but little or no fibrous roots their transplanting has been attended with much uncertainty and the impression has been formed that they could not be transplanted, but that to insure success the seed must be planted where the tree is intended to stand, which is erroneous, and has deterred many from engaging in this profitable industry. Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. We therefore advise our customers to always plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years time.

CHESTNUTS.

The Chestnut is very valuable, not only for timber purposes, but for market. Of the improved varieties of large nuts, two or three bushels per tree is but an ordinary yield, and as they come to bearing at two or three years of age, or as young as a peach tree, and the nuts sell at 25 to 40 cents per quart, the profits must be very gratifying and the business pleasant and popular.

Chestnuts are best prepared for market by bathing in scalding water as soon as gathered and *thoroughly drying* till all surplus moisture is gone, so that moulding is avoided. The method is to place say a bushel of nuts in an ordinary washtub, and on these pour boiling water in quantity sufficient to just cover the nuts an inch or two; the wormy nuts will float on the surface and are removed; in about ten or fifteen minutes the water will have cooled enough to allow the nuts to be removed by hand; at this stage of the process the good of scalding has been accomplished, the eggs and larva of all insects have been destroyed, and the condition of the meat of the nut has been so changed that it will not become flinty hard in the curing for winter use. Thus treated, they will be found very tender, sweet and delicious.

Prices of Chestnuts.

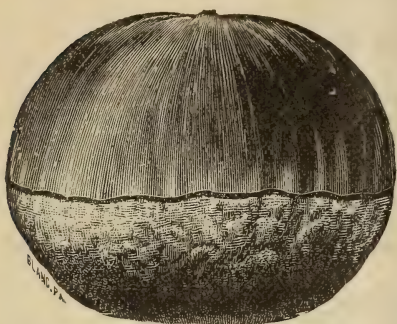
	Each	Doz.	100
Alpha, Japan, grafted, 1 year, mail or express	\$5 00		
Advance, Japan, " 1 year, "	2 50		
Early Reliance, Japan, grafted, 1 year, mail or express	2 50		
Success, " " 1 year, " "	2 50		
Parry's Superb, " " 1 year, " "	5 00		
Parry's Giant, " " 1 year, " "	1 50		
" " " " 2 years, express	2 50		
Pedigree Mammoth, Japan, 1 year, 1-2 ft., mail or express	25	\$2 50	\$15 00
" " " " 2 years, 2-3 ft., express	35	3 50	25 00
Spanish, 1 year, 1-2 ft., mail or express	25	2 50	15 00
" " 2 years, 2-3 ft., express	30	3 00	20 00
" " 4 to 5 years, 5-6 ft., express	50	5 00	
" " Numbo, grafted, 2 years, 3-4 ft., express	75	7 50	
" " Paragon, " 1 year, 1-2 ft., mail or express	1 00	10 00	
" " " " 2 years, 3-4 ft., express	1 25	12 50	
" " Comfort and Ridgeley, grafted, 1 yr., 2-3 ft., express.	1 00	10 00	

Japan Mammoth Chestnut.

This is quite distinct from the European varieties, being hardier, and the nuts are of a superior flavor and sweetness. It comes to bearing at two to three years of age, and while yet in the nursery rows, 3 to 4 feet high, they are heavily laden with nuts of enormous size, measuring 4 to 6 inches around and running 3 to 7 in the bur. The value of chestnuts and profits of their culture depend very much on their early ripening, as large chestnuts marketed in September and early October will bring \$10 to \$15 per bushel; while in latter October and November the price will drop to \$6 or \$8 per bushel. Our Japan Mammoth has the fortunate feature of maturing very early and without the aid of frost to open the burs, and is hardy in northern New York. (See cut, page 52.)

Pedigree Chestnut.

Since our first importation of **Japan Mammoth Chestnut** by a careful selection of seed from trees yielding, in abundance, nuts of large size, good form, good quality, and ripening early, we have produced a very *superior* strain of this valuable Chestnut, that can be relied on to bear large, handsome and desirable nuts. They are much larger than any of the American, French, Spanish or Italian varieties. They begin bearing much younger—one year grafts are often set with nuts; ripen much earlier, which is of vast importance to the market man; are much more productive, and are brighter, smoother nuts, free from fuz, which renders them more attractive and salable. We have fruited them several years, and they have never failed to produce good crops, having no off years, to our knowledge or observation.



Japan Mammoth Chestnut.

Japan Giant, "Parry's."

In offering Japan Chestnuts, both **Parry's** and **Pedigree**, we wish to impress upon our customers the advantage of the particular strain of varieties we are propagating over those generally offered, which, as a rule, are imported. Our strain of **Japan Giant, Parry's**, is worked by us direct from the *genuine Giant* tree, and can be depended on to produce the *genuine Giant* nuts, while the *Imported Grafted Japan Giant* are such as are generally offered, and which we quote at less rates, and to distinguish them we have styled ours as **Japan Giant**—"Parry's," the largest nuts known.

Other Japan Chestnuts.

Alpha. Japan (grafted); the *earliest known Chestnut*; upright vigorous grower, comes to bearing at 3 years old, and very productive. Nuts large, 4 inches around and 2 to 3 to a bur. Ripens September 10 to 12 without frost.

Advance. Japan (grafted); is the next to ripen. An upright, vigorous grower; comes to bearing at two to three years of age, and very productive, about 2 quarts to a 10 foot tree. The nut is large in size, running 2 to 3 to the bur; dark in color, smooth and handsome. Ripening September 15.

Early Reliance. Japan (grafted); is the third to open. Tree of low dwarf spreading habit and beginning to bear immediately—one year grafts are frequently loaded; nut large, measuring 4 inches in circumference, and having in addition the valuable characteristic of running 3 to 5 nuts to the bur. Tree enormously productive—a 10-foot tree yielding 3 to 6 quarts; nuts smooth, bright, uniform, attractive. Ripening September 18 to 20th.

Success. Japan (grafted); is next in order of ripening, and larger in size than either the preceding. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, very productive. Ripening September 20 to 23.

Parry's Superb. Japan (grafted); this superb variety is a magnificent grower and an enormous bearer. The burs are literally packed one upon another, along the branches, generally with 3 nuts to each bur, and it is the exception to find an imperfect or defective nut, nearly every one being very large, 2 inches across, full and plump, bright and free from fuzz. Very valuable market sort.

Other Varieties of Chestnuts.

Ridgeley. A large variety of the Spanish Chestnut from Delaware. Very productive. The crop from the original tree is reported to have brought \$32. Very good quality.



Advance Chestnut.

CHESTNUTS, continued.

Spanish Chestnut. Is a handsome, round-headed tree of rapid, spreading growth, that yields abundantly of large nuts of good quality, hence a desirable ornamental tree or profitable for market. A gentleman of our acquaintance realizes a profit of \$50 per year on an average from the sale of nuts from two Spanish chestnut trees.



Spanish Chestnut.

Numbo. Very hardy; very productive. Comes to bearing very young. Nuts large and good quality; ripens early, usually before frost, and sells at high prices.

Paragon. Hardy; productive; large and excellent quality.

Native Sweet. The well-known Chestnut of the forest, for sweetness and quality unsurpassed.

WALNUTS.

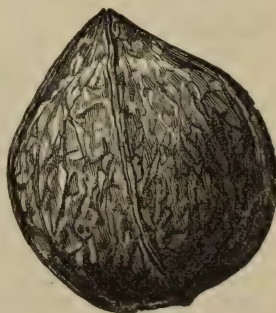
The Walnut is not only valuable as a timber tree, but the nuts find a ready sale, rendering their planting a profitable investment.

Prices of Walnuts.

			Each	Doz.	100
Præparturiens, Dwarf	. . . . . 1 to 2 ft.,	mail or express	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
"	" 2 to 3 ft.,	"	25	2 50	15 00
"	" 3 to 4 ft.,	"	35	3 50	20 00
"	" 4 to 5 ft.,	"	50	5 00	30 00
Japan, 1 year	. . . . . 1 to 2 ft.,	"	25	2 00	15 00
" 2 "	. . . . . 3 to 4 ft.,	"	35	3 00	25 00
" 3 "	. . . . . 5 to 7 ft.,	"	50	5 00	40 00
French Franquette,					
" Thin Shell,	1 year . 1 to 2 ft.,	"	25	2 50	
" Mayette,	2 " . 2 to 3 ft.,	"	40	4 00	
" Chaberte,					
American Black,	1 " . 1 to 2 ft.,	"	15	1 50	10 00
" "	2 " . 3 to 4 ft.,	"	35	3 50	20 00
English Madeira,	1 " . 1 to 2 ft.,	"	20	2 00	10 00
" "	3 " . 3 to 4 ft.,	"	35	3 50	20 00
Persian Kaghazi,	2 " . 1 to 2 ft.,	"	25	2 00	15 00
" "	2 " . 2 to 3 ft.,	"	35	2 50	20 00

Japan Walnut.

This species is found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan, and is without doubt, as hardy as an oak. The leaves are of immense size, and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of 15 or 20; have a shell thicker than the English Walnut, but not so thick as the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet; of the very best quality; flavor like butternut, but less oily, and much superior. The tree grows with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, and needs no pruning; matures early; bears young, and is more regular and productive than the English Walnut; having an abundance of fibrous roots, it transplants as safely as an apple tree. No tree on my grounds has attracted more attention, and deservedly so, than the Japan Walnut.



Japan Walnut.

Præparturiens.

This is of the appearance and character of English or Madeira nut, though of dwarf habit, and has the advantage of coming to bearing very young; hardy and productive.

Persian Walnut, "Kaghazi."

Is claimed to be the hardiest of all soft-shelled Walnuts, and stands several degrees below zero without injury. It is a vigorous, free grower, and transplants readily—very prolific, producing nuts in clusters, and comes to fruiting very young. It puts out leaves and blossoms late in spring, and is therefore especially desirable for sections subject to late frosts. The nut is larger than the ordinary varieties; the kernel full, plump, meaty; sweeter, richer in oils and of finer flavors. The shell is thin but not tender, like some "paper shell" varieties, and does not crack in handling, still may be crushed in the fingers; very desirable and valuable.

Other Varieties.

French, Chaberte. Very productive, extra fine quality; valuable.

French, Mayette. This is one of the finest dessert nuts grown; large and sweet. Late in budding out, hence escapes late frosts.

American Black. The common Black Walnut, the wood of which is so valuable, while the nuts are always desirable.

English, or Madeira. Handsome growing tree; large, thin shelled, delicious nut.

FILBERT or HAZELNUT.

This is of the easiest culture, and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit; entirely hardy; abundant yielder; succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing young.

Prices of Filbert or Hazel, and other Nuts.

			Each	doz.	100
Kentish Cob,	1 year	. 1 to 2 ft., mail or express . . .	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$7 50
" "	2 "	. 2 to 3 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	2 50	15 00
Cosford Thin Shell,	1 "	. 1 to 2 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	15	1 50	7 50
" "	2 "	. 2 to 3 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	20	2 00	15 00
English	1 "	. 1 to 2 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	10	1 00	5 00
" " " " " " " " " "	2 "	. 2 to 3 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	15	1 50	7 50
American	1 "	. 1 to 2 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	10	75	5 00
" " " " " " " " " "	2 "	. 2 to 3 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	15	1 00	7 50
Pecan, Thin Shell . . .	2 "	. 1 to 2 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	2 50	10 00
" " " " " " " " " "	3 "	. 2 to 3 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	50	5 00	25 00
Butternut	1 "	. 1 to 2 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	2 50	15 00
" " " " " " " " " "	3 "	. 4 to 5 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	30	3 00	20 00
Almond, Hard Shell . .	1 "	. 1 to 2 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	2 50	15 00
" " " " " " " " " "	2 "	. 4 to 6 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	35	3 50	
Soft or Paper Shell . .	1 "	. 1 to 2 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	2 50	
" " " " " " " " " "	2 "	. 4 to 6 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	50	5 00	
Shellbark	1 "	. 1 to 2 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	2 50	
" " " " " " " " " "	3 "	. 3 to 4 ft., " " " " " " " " " " " "	50	5 00	

Kentish Cob. This is one of the finest and largest of Filberts; oblong and of excellent quality.

Cosford, Thin Shell. An English variety; valuable for thinness of shell and sweetness of kernel.

ALMONDS.

Hard Shell. A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and with large, showy, ornamental blossoms.

Soft or Paper Shell. This is what is known as the "Ladies' Almond, or Lady Finger of the Shops," and although preferable to the hard shell, it is not so hardy; kernel sweet and rich.

CHINQUAPINS.

A dwarf-growing tree of the Chestnut family; attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and produces a small nut in shape like the acorn. The tree comes to bearing very young and is enormously productive. The nuts ripen earlier, and in delicious quality exceed the Chestnut.

PECANS.

Paper Shell. A beautiful, symmetrical and rapid-growing tree of luxuriant foliage, which it retains late in the fall; producing valuable timber and heavy crops of sweet oblong, smooth nuts of very good quality. Can be grown wherever the hickory thrives, and is a very profitable tree, hardy, tough and free from the usual ailments which affect orchard trees.

BUTTERNUTS.

Tree of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant, tropical-looking foliage; very ornamental; very productive; bears young; nuts differ from American Black Walnut in being longer and containing kernels of richer, sweeter and more delicate flavor.

CUSTARD APPLE, or NORTHERN BANANA.

This, the Paw Paw (*Asimina triloba*), is a small tree indigenous to the middle and southern states from western New York to southern Michigan, and southward to middle Florida and eastern Texas, but rare near the Atlantic coast. It attains its greatest development in the Mississippi valley, and especially along the tributaries of the lower Ohio river. Although it is hardy around New York, it is only precariously hardy north of there. Tree is vigorous, healthy and handsome; comes to bearing young, producing an abundance of fruit of tropical appearance, resembling a banana. The pulp of the fruit resembles egg-custard in consistency and appearance. It has the same creamy feeling in the mouth, and unites the tastes of eggs, cream, sugar and spice.

Small, by mail, 25 cts. each; larger, by express, 50 cts. each.

BUFFALO BERRY.

An ironclad fruit for the frozen north and the burning south—a fruit for everybody. Everywhere a great novelty, and a most decided acquisition. It is a tree-like shrub, attaining a height of 10 feet when well grown; of compact, symmetrical habit. Leaves numerous and silvery white; it would be an ornament in any yard for its foliage alone, but when laden with its dense, rich clusters of crimson fruit from early summer through the fall and *entire winter*, it is a sight to be remembered with pleasure. As the male and female blossoms are borne on different plants, they should be planted in clusters of three or more for best results. The fruit is round, smooth and glossy, resembling in size, form and color the cultivated red currant. The fruit forms in clusters to the very tips of the branches. It is a constant and prolific bearer, entirely hardy, having endured 60 degrees below zero and borne fruit the following summer. Before being touched by frost it is very acid; freezing subdues it, until it becomes so rich and palatable that as a dessert fruit in midwinter it is without a rival, while for jellies it is claimed by epicures to equal in flavor the famous guava jellies.

By mail or express, 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.

Is of easy culture, and is a good substitute for the swamp huckleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality. The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich, subacid, excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury.

Improved Dwarf. Mail or express, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

	Per 100	1,000
Conover's Colossal, 1 year	\$1 00	\$2 00
Conover's Colossal, 2 years	1 00	3 00
Barr's Mammoth, 1 year	1 00	3 00
Barr's Mammoth, 2 years	1 00	4 00

RHUBARB.

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Victoria and Linnæus,	\$1 00	\$4 00	\$25 00

Small packages sent by mail at retail prices.



ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

A valuable new fruit as well as a magnificent ornamental shrub from Japan. Perfectly hardy, free from disease and insect vermin of all kinds. Very attractive in bloom, in May, after which until late in fall it is clothed in luxuriant green foliage, silvery underneath, and producing, in profusion handsome, bright red berries, which make delicious sauce. This fruit has been grown and highly prized in an amateur way for a number of years, but not until the past season has its great value as a garden or market fruit been recognized. We anticipate for this rare and valuable new fruit an immense demand, as soon as its great merits become known to the public.

Extract from William Falconer in *Rural New-Yorker*: The shrub *Eleagnus Longipes* is one of my special favorites. I have grown it for years, and the longer I know it the better I like it. It is a native of Japan, and belongs to the olive family of plants, and is perfectly hardy. As a garden shrub it grows to a height of five feet or more, is bushy and broad and thrifty; plants begin to

fruit when two or three years old. The leaves are oval, oblong, green above, silvery beneath, and last in good condition all summer long, and are never disfigured by insect vermin. The flowers are small, silvery yellow, and borne in great abundance, and in full bloom about the 6th to 10th of May. The fruit is oval, five-eighths of an inch or more long, very fleshy and juicy, bright red and drooping, on slender pedicels on the underside of the twigs, and borne in immense profusion. It is ripe about July 4th to 10th. We use the fruit for sauce as one would cranberries.

By mail or express, 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.

The High Bush Cranberry.

This is a very ornamental fruit-bearing shrub of the lilac family. Grows 4 to 6 feet high, and produces in abundance berries in bunches like the Mountain Ash—about the size of Cranberries, which hang on long after the leaves are gone and give it a very attractive appearance in early winter, and make an excellent sauce or jelly of an aromatic flavor; very pleasant, though entirely different from any other known fruit.

By mail or express, 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

Persimmon Trees.

	Each	Doz.	100
American. Mail or express	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$10 00
Japan. Grafted. Mail or express	25	2 50	

TRANSPLANTING TREES AND PLANTS.

Brief Directions for so Doing, and for their Subsequent Culture.

Avoid any unnecessary exposure to trees, plants or vines from the time of leaving the nursery grounds until ready to plant. The sun, wind and frost may prove very damaging. Prepare the ground as if for a crop of corn, then dig the holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding and doubling them up. Avoid deep planting, which is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive may cause its death. It should be no deeper than it stood before removal from the nursery. It is well to have a mound of earth heeled up around the trees a moderate height when planted in the fall. It makes them firmer and better able to withstand the winter, and is a protection to the roots. It should be leveled again in the spring.

Before planting, the injured parts of the roots should be cut off smoothly with a sharp knife. "Shortening in" the branches is another very important matter to the life and vigor of the tree, and should be done at the time of planting. It consists in cutting back the ends of the branches, but to what extent it should be done depends upon circumstances. If a tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe "shortening in" of the head will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots are cut off, moderate pruning will be sufficient. In all cases it should be done in a manner corresponding with the loss of roots.

Cultivate the orchard a few years with hoed crops. Apply manure and phosphates to the surface. Small fruits, such as raspberries and strawberries, should not be allowed to fruit the first year.

We Employ no Agents, this simple annual visitor presenting our claims in a straightforward, honest way, in descriptions and varieties and their adaptability to various conditions of soil and market. If anything is not made clear herein, kindly write us for further information, but **do not pay agents' prices when we can sell you the same varieties and grade of stock at from 30 to 75 per cent. less**, and it will be freshly dug from the ground on the day of shipment, and not be carted about the country long before delivery.

We, ourselves, offer new fruits—first trying to be very sure they are good; then, instead of asking you \$5 each, we sell, and propose to continue to sell, even the **newest and best sorts at from 60 to 90 cents!** And just here will say, there are few **promising** new things introduced which we do not secure for testing. If they seem valuable we offer them; if **not**, you don't want them, nor do we want to sell them. What we do want is to merit your confidence.

However it may have been in the past, **now** is not the time for high-priced new fruits. Farmers who sell 60 cent wheat don't want **\$5 pear trees**, nor any other novelties at prodigious prices.

Plant old Trees to obtain fruit quicker? **Don't!** Large trees have to be trimmed up and cut back too much. They are apt to be so seriously stunted in their growth by removal that a slender switch, planted at the same time, overtakes and passes them. Old and large trees seldom do well. Young trees are better, and will **bear sooner**, if only **one** year old, than older and less vigorous ones. Such trees can be removed from the nursery with nearly all their roots, whereas an old tree cannot be taken up without losing a large portion of them. Success in planting depends upon **well rooted** instead of heavily branched trees.

All Blocks of Fruit Trees we clear at **three years old**; Peach, etc., at **one year**, even if a large portion are only medium size. Have no old, rough, stunted trees, culled from 4 or 5-year blocks, nor any transplanted and heeled-in-over-summer stuff to work off—we don't keep it. It **pays us, pays our customers**, to sell our trees while thrifty, clean, bright, vigorous and **young**.

Caution. Small **young**, thrifty stock is a different thing from small but old and stunted trees; nor should vigorous 1-year trees, grown wide apart in nursery rows, the better growers, 4, 5 and 6 feet high, be classed with baby "1-year trees" 6 or 8 inches high—grown by closely **bedding-out** grafts to make "mailing size." Far better lay the foundation of your future orchard with vigorous, properly grown trees.

President Berckmans says: "All intelligent fruit growers know that a tree which has grown off vigorously in the nursery row the first year is the most desirable, and is apt to succeed best."

